

Balkan War Resumed

Owing to the recession on the part of Turkey from the position taken in the National Assembly, the young Turk party coming into power, peace negotiations were not resumed during the week and all of the envoys left London with the exception of the Representative of Montenegro.

The armistice was scheduled to end at 7 o'clock, Monday evening, Turkey, however, letting it be known that the resumption of hostilities would depend upon the action of the allies. And despite the efforts of the Powers, promptly at 7:00 p. m. the bombardment of Adrianople began and some skirmishes occurred along the Tchatalja line of forts

which protects Constantinople.

Telegrams from Sofia and from various European points, Tuesday, report Adrianople in flames from the fierce bombardment, not even the residential portions of the city being spared. It is also reported that Scutari has made overtures of surrender. Five hundred and fifty thousand soldiers of the allies are said to confront the Turks and protest the determination now to drive them from Europe.

A late rumor was to the effect that shortly after the resumption of hostilities the Turkish Government telegraphed its willingness to accede to the former terms proposed by the allies. This was later denied.

THE NEW STORY

We are running, this week, the first instalment of our new serial, "Both Sides of The Shield," written by Pres. Taft's late aid, Major Butt. Our readers should not miss a single issue of this story. And they will confer a favor upon The Citizen by making mention of it to their neighbors, sometimes loaning them their papers, or better, insisting that they subscribe.

DR. LOCK'S ARTICLE

On page 2 will be found an article by Dr. Lock on the hookworm disease. Those wishing to learn practically all that is known about this disease can do so by reading this article from an expert on the subject.

To many who heard the Doctor at the Chapel, much that he said will be recalled, and those who were not so fortunate, can make up in part for their loss.

THE NORTHWEST VISIT US

Before we go to press again, a fine agricultural demonstration car of the Northern Pacific Railway Company will be in Berea where it will remain from 1:30 p. m., Wednesday, the 12th to 1:00 p. m. Friday the 14th.

The object of the coming of this car is to show the people of this vicinity the opportunities offered by the great Northwest. Of course its purpose is to stimulate emigration to the territory through which the road runs. But no one needs to go to the Northwest unless he wishes, but, even if he does not intend to leave Kentucky, it would be very profitable to him to visit this car and learn at first hand what the farmers are doing in the Northwest. The farmers of this locality may be stirred to greater efforts by viewing this exhibit car.

Look up the Northern Pacific ad, page 5, and take a few hours off to visit the car and see free what it would take years of time and hundreds of dollars to see otherwise.

A SUGGESTION

Prof. Montgomery makes a good suggestion this week to farmers who have old and worn out fields. See his article on Sweet Clover Culture on page seven.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

Before another issue of The Citizen reaches our readers Lincoln's Birthday will have passed. To commemorate the day we are running some Lincoln matter in this issue and shall have nearly a page next week. See the fine picture of the great emancipator on our 8th page.

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WORLD NEWS

Lords Reject Home Rule Bill—English Chancellor Champions a New Progressive Measure—Suffragettes Continue Their Petty Warfare—Chinese Loan Finally Made.

REGISTER THEIR OPPOSITION

The Irish Home Rule Bill, the passage of which in the House of Commons was noted in The Citizen last week, was taken up promptly by the House of Lords and defeated as overwhelmingly as predicted. The vote stood 69 for and 325 in opposition to the measure.

It is understood, of course, that the action of the Lords will have little effect upon the bill as they were last year deprived of the veto power.

The measure will come up again in the House of Commons, and after their final action will become a law if it finally receives a favorable vote.

MORE PROGRESSIVISM

The present Liberal Government in England is fully abreast, if not ahead, of the times in its championship of progressive measure.

That there will be no let-up until one measure after another is checked off the program, the Chancellor, Lloyd George, announces. "That the foremost task of the Liberal party in the near future is the regeneration of rural life—the emancipation of the land from the paralyzing grip of the rusty, effete and unprofitable system."

The Chancellor has the courage of his convictions, and soon we may hear much of the English land question. It is possible that the single tax idea of Henry George may figure in the discussion.

MANY JAILED

The window smashing program of the English suffragettes is being carried out to the dismay of the police and the Government. Many arrests have been made and jail sentences inflicted. Those jailed were given the option of paying a fine but

CROWN PRINCE OF TURKEY



This is the first photograph of the crown prince of Turkey to be received in the United States.

WHAT PEOPLE HAVE LEARNED

Wild oats will never yield wheat.
Guilt arms shadows with spears.
Rob Nature and she will rob you.
No action of love was ever in vain.
Evil imagination is the passion of the soul.
SELF is the shortest and the deepest definition of SIN.
A heated argument very seldom throws any light on a subject.
Nobody raises his own reputation by lowering others.
He who is willing to be a failure rather than be false will never be either.—Selected.

SEEING THEMSELVES

Our citizens can no longer refer to 'Bloody Breathitt' or point the finger of scorn at any community on the face of the earth" quotes W. P. Walton in the Lexington Herald from the Cynthiana Democrat, in reviewing the criminal propensities of the state, and especially the Blue Grass Region and commenting upon the invoking of the unwritten law by a Shelby County jury, and the recent killing of the Hon. Harry Bailey of Cynthiana.

Cynthiana is reported to have had eight killings within the last year, and six of the murderers have been either cleared or have escaped, the other two are now in jail awaiting trial.

The fault is not all with the juries as sometimes claimed, nor with public sentiment. It lies largely with the lawyers.

EXPERIENCING A CHANGE OF HEART

It is interesting to see how the leaders in the Democratic party are undergoing a change of heart as to the tariff. At the Baltimore Convention a protective tariff was pronounced unconstitutional and there was to be a sweeping revision. That is now a long time ago, and, as THE CITIZEN pointed out last week, the pipers from the various states are beginning to pipe, each separate industry rallying to its support the Democratic Congressmen who declare that the tariff is not too high on this particular product.

Indeed tariff reform is not half so popular on the eve of the extra session as it was just before the election, when there was no possibility of a Republican Senate and a Republican President passing the nondescript bills introduced over night in the Lower House.

Just to show to what extent sentiment has changed, one has only to refer to the declaration of House Leader, Underwood, chief advocate of tariff reform, who, a few days ago, declared that the Democrats had no intention of cutting tariff rates too much. The Committee having in charge certain schedules, for instance, flax and hemp and other competitive articles, are said to favor about the same rates—that is, the present Republican rates.

"No disposition to cut the tariff too much." That is a saving clause. The ghosts of platform declarations and campaign speeches will soon begin to arise to plague the new administration though, we fear.

THE CITIZEN favors tariff reform and wants the Democratic party to keep its pledges.

DR. LOCK'S LECTURE

A Large Audience and Great Interest Manifested—Anti Hookworm Campaign Inaugurated.

Dr. J. S. Lock of Barbourville, of the Rockefeller Commission and State Board of Health, came to Berea last Wednesday at the invitation of Dr. Cowley, Dr. Davis and others, to engage in a campaign in Berea and Madison County against the hookworm disease. Circulars were distributed throughout the town announcing the lecture by Dr. Lock at night, and a large audience of students, members of the Faculty and citizens were present and listened for more than two hours to a most interesting and intelligent address on the subject of sanitation and health.

The first part of the lecture was devoted to a discussion of the preventable diseases—consumption, typhoid fever, dysentery, etc., Dr. Lock showing from statistics of the Board of Health, the percentage of deaths in the state from some of these diseases, and insisting that every such death was unnecessary and due to neglect, sometimes criminal, of some one or many. Just how the diseases are contracted, that is, how the germs are propagated and survive in filth and how they are carried by flies to our food or enter the system thru the water that we drink, was told by the speaker in a most striking and impressive manner.

Dr. Lock is a foe of filth and unsanitary conditions, and if there is not a campaign in cleaning up wherever he goes, it will not be because he does not lay bare filthy conditions and because his audiences do not understand him. It will be due to an indifference that not even death itself can arouse.

chose imprisonment and threaten to carry on a hunger strike in prison; that is, refuse to eat and put the authorities to the trouble of endeavoring to force them in order to keep them from starving to death.

This program is supposed to build sentiment in favor of the cause of female suffrage—a law breaking campaign which results in the opportunity to pose as petty martyrs.

CHINESE LOAN

The long negotiated loan of the Six Powers to the Chinese Government is reported to have been consummated, Tuesday. The amount is \$125,000,000, \$10,000,000 of which is to be advanced at once. It is a fifty year loan, the Chinese Government having the option of redeeming it after six months' notice.

The latter part of the lecture was devoted to the hookworm disease, and for this the lantern was brought into commission, many pictures being thrown on the screen showing conditions where similar campaigns to that in Berea have been carried on and many pictures also being shown of those afflicted with the disease before and after treatment.

On Thursday the laboratory was opened in the vacant building next to Holliday's store, many specimens having been submitted on Thursday evening, and the microscopists from the State Board of Health, the Misses Mary Shea and Alice Hayden, arriving on the fast train to assist in the work.

From the first the laboratory has been visited by crowds interested in the work and specimens have poured in continually until there is enough work for another week or more for the busy force. Up until the afternoon of yesterday 243 specimens had been examined, 45 of which were found to have hookworm, 46 round worm, 7 dwarf tape worm and 39 stomach worm. Of the 243, 148 were found to be free of parasites. It will thus be seen that the percentage of those affected with hookworm in the vicinity is nearly one-fifth.

A good many of those examined are students, and the few infections is no doubt due to the fact that those seriously afflicted with the disease would hardly be likely to be away from home.

Dr. Lock will continue his work in Berea as long as necessary, and every one, whether he has reason to think himself infected or not, should take advantage of the opportunity to make the test.

Examination is absolutely free, and in case infection is found, treatment is also free.

If I were to try to read, much less answer, all the attacks made on me, this shop might as well be closed for any other business. I do the very best I know how—the very best I can; and I mean to keep on doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference.

Speeches and Presidential address by Abraham Lincoln

Diplomacy Can Settle It

In a recent note to the British government in reply to Earl Grey's protest against the proposal of the United States to remit tolls on eastwise vessels, Secretary of State Knox says that they will not be permitted to extend operations into foreign competitive fields, and that increased tolls will not be laid on foreign shipping to compensate for the tolls remitted. The Secretary further says that, if this declaration does not satisfy Great Britain, our government will propose a special commission of adjustment.

The note claims that there are only two issues upon which the two governments have failed to agree, and expresses the belief that they are susceptible of adjustment by diplomatic means, and without recourse to arbitration.

Our government holds to the view that the recent law is nowise in conflict with our treaty agreements, and mildly hints, at least between the lines, that we have a perfect right to legislate for the canal as well as the right to control entirely our own shipping.

Agitation still continues both in Congress and throughout the country, sentiment being pretty well divided on the matter of the remission of tolls. Senator Root taking the lead for the one element and demanding an immediate repeal of the law as the only way to save our honor, and prove that we are a treaty-abiding people. Senator O'Gorman takes the other view of the case, and declares that the United States would make itself a laughing stock should it fail to control its own canal.

UNITED STATES NEWS IN OUR OWN STATE

Income Tax Amendment Ratified—Pushing the one Term Idea—Prizes for Corn Growers—States in Favor of Direct Election of Senators—Castro Released—More About the Cabinet—Lincoln Memorial Monument.

CONSTITUTION AMENDED

Quite unexpectedly Wyoming ratified the Income Tax amendment, Monday, thus making the necessary three fourths of the states. This is the XVI amendment and reads as follows:

"Article XVI—The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the States, and without regard to any census or enumeration."

Congress will now enact a law regulating the levying of the tax. The matter will likely be taken up during the coming extra session.

ONE TERM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Since the election last fall the Presidential one term idea has been agitated widely, and the sentiment was crystallized in the United States Senate by the passage of a resolution last week providing for the limitation.

Continued on Page Five

MRS. C. H. McCORMICK, JR.



Mrs. McCormick is not only one of the leaders of Chicago's best society, but also is actively interested in various charitable enterprises.

State Treasurer Must Stamp Warrants—Good Work of Fayette Circuit Court—Doing the Work of Night Riders—Joint Conference of County Superintendents and Editors Called—January's Record—Madison Citizen Poisoned.

TREASURER MUST STAMP

Judge Stout of the Franklin Circuit Court, Saturday, handed down a decision in the case of the Commissioner of Agriculture against the State Treasurer, in which it is declared that the Treasurer is only a ministerial officer, and must stamp warrants as interest-bearing. If the decision is affirmed by the court of Appeals, the sums appropriated by the last legislature for various purposes, if the Treasurer is not able to pay, will bear interest until paid.

This, it would seem, is as it should be, for either the legislature should not appropriate or be assured before it does that there is money enough forthcoming to meet the appropriations.

CLEARING ITS DOCKET

The Fayette Circuit Court closed its term last Friday having broken all records as to convictions, and leaving only three cases on the criminal docket.

Thirty-four persons were convicted on felony charges, and given terms in the penitentiary varying from a life sentence to an indeterminate sentence of one to five years. Two were convicted and given the death penalty. There were many minor cases resulting in jail sentences and fines.

CAR OF TOBACCO BURNED

The burning of a freight car loaded with tobacco on the Illinois Central road at Cobb, Kentucky, Saturday, by supposed incendiaries gives rise to rumors of a revival of night rider outrages. Cobb is in the center of the region witnessing these disturbances a few years ago.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Supt. Hamlett has called a meeting of the county superintendents to meet at Frankfort, April 2nd, 3rd and 4th. Many problems pertaining to the improvement of the schools will be discussed. Recognizing the influence of the press in educational matters, the Supt. has also invited the editors of the state to join the county superintendents in their conference.

THE WETTEST AND WARMEST January, according to the records Continued on page five

There must be some reason for the universal popularity of the

Oliver Chilled Plows

In fact there are many of them.

Oliver's Chilled Metal has no equal for long wearing and perfect scouring qualities.

The Plows are shaped along the lines of least resistance and the hitch is nicely centered—resulting in the

Lightest Draft Plows Ever Made

Sizes and styles in great variety and every kind of work is successfully handled.

Repair parts fit exactly and are easily obtainable.

We can tell it all here. Come in and let us explain more in detail.

R. H. CHRISMAN, The Furniture Man

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

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MORE GOOD NEWS FROM JACKSON

A week ago we were able to commend the movement for better things in Jackson, Breathitt County, speaking of the action of the Civic League and the Civic Committee of Progress as well as the City Court.

News continues to come of the determination on the part of the citizens to make Jackson both a better place to live in and more beautiful to behold. It is good to hear of the increasing activities of the citizens—the fact that the better class of people are becoming so united as to present such a front to the lawless element as not to be over-awed by it, and scared back into their closets. As a result blind tigers are being closed, their owners either being jailed or escaping the country.

Aside from Police Judge Swango, Town Marshal Sowell, and Prosecuting Attorney M. H. Holliday, (the latter, by the way, is a former Berean) great credit is due to the Committee of citizens.

Of course, as everybody knows, police judges, town marshals, and city attorneys are powerless in any community, however good the law, unless public sentiment is back of them, and it is this public sentiment, if anything, that is going to redeem Jackson.

BRADLEY'S DISTINCTION

Senator Bradley is in anticipation claiming great distinction. He has announced, what will no doubt be a fact after the 4th of March, that he will be the only Republican Senator from the South, and that he will make a bold fight for Committee positions in the Senate of the new Congress upon the grounds of seniority.

It is hard to envy the Senator his commanding position, through, no doubt, he will get a great deal of pleasure out of it. The Citizen finds it difficult to exult over the past record of its representative in the highest legislative body of the country, and equally as difficult to anticipate any pleasure over any action he is likely to take in the future.

Somehow we can't forget the manner of his election, and then we can't forget his vote for Lorimer, and his recent failure to vote in the impeachment proceedings. Somehow Mr. Bradley seems to us to be allied with a class in whose company we do not want to be caught.

WORLD'S CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP CONFERENCE

The Executive Committee of the National Reform Citizenship Conference, Portland, Oregon, June 29 to July 6, 1913, reports a rapidly developing interest in this world assembly. Already the interest is such as to make necessary the holding of simultaneous sectional conferences. Thirteen such conferences have to date been decided upon, on the following themes: The Family, (including marriage and divorce,) Mormonism, Social Purity, Intemperance, Gambling, Prison Reform, Municipal Reform, Socialism, Capital and Labor, Immigration and Emigration, Peace, The Sabbath, Christianity and Public Education. At least two, possibly three or four such conferences will be held each day. Governor West of Oregon is to be in charge of the conference on Prison Reform, Governor Osborn of Michigan in charge of that on Christianity and Public Education, and Raymond Robins of Chicago in charge of that on Socialism. Others, specially qualified, have been chosen to have in charge other conferences.

Addresses on special themes will be given each evening in the large auditorium by eminent speakers.

It is proposed to have present at least one speaker from each of the principal countries of the world. Authentic data is to be presented by

each of these speakers on the attitude of the several countries of the world and each of their governments toward prevalent religions and especially toward the Christian religion. Thousands of delegates have already been appointed to attend this Conference. It is estimated by the Committee in charge that fully twenty thousand will be in attendance.

Commissions are being appointed specially to investigate and report on each of the above named topics or themes for the sectional conferences. These reports are to be prepared from a world viewpoint and will probably suggest world remedies.

Self-explanatory literature on this World's Conference may be had upon application to the National Reform Association, 603-604 Publication Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

THE AMERICAN MAHOMET

About seventy years ago, before the ancient Egyptian language could be read, Mormonism appeared. Its founder, Joseph Smith, presented his followers with two books, which he claimed were of divine origin. The Book of Mormon, so he claimed, he copied from plates of gold which an angel brought to him in New York State. The book pretends to be a history of the American Indians and of a race of white people who lived in America before its discovery by Columbus.

The second book, The Doctrine and Covenants, contains the divine laws, which, so Smith claims, God delivered to him orally. It is the laws of this book which sanction plural marriages.

However, there is a third Mormon book, The Book of Abraham, published under the title of The Pearl of Great Price. It is a new history of the formation of the world, from Abraham, given to Smith through the aid of an Egyptian mummy. It contains Smith's alleged translations of some Egyptian documents relating to Abraham in Egypt, and some illustrations representing God and Abraham and various deities, which are called Egyptian. The Book of Abraham was Smith's weak point. He did not foresee that in time the Egyptian hieroglyphs on the millions of objects in Egyptian drawing would be perfectly intelligible and that the deception would become like an open book—Christian Herald.

Honesty first; then courage; then brains.—Theodore Roosevelt.

If thou thinkest twice before thou speakest once, thou wilt speak twice the better for it.—Wm. Penn.

Learn the luxury of doing good.

The tissue of the life to be
We weave with colors all our
own
And in the field of destiny
We reap as we have sown.
—Whittier.

AT REST

While wandering through a village cemetery not long ago I stopped at the graveside of a woman whom I had known. On her tombstone were graven the words:

"At Rest."

Verily, I said to myself, it is high time and I hope it is so with her. For nearly fifty years this woman had cooked and sewed and scrubbed and patched for a big family. Occasionally when there were thrashers or during corn gathering she would have some help, but mostly not.

The family was prosperous. Her husband owned one of the largest and best farms of the neighborhood. He was a pusher of work and very successful as a farmer and stock breeder. And yet—

For a quarter of a century, to my personal knowledge, the woman and her daughters carried the water for domestic purposes from a pump more than 100 feet away from the kitchen. They were rich.

The soil of the farm was fertile and well nourished by good farming methods and the crops were bumper crops. Every year the surplus earnings grew. But there were no conveniences provided for the woman of the household. There was no sink in the kitchen, and, as for a bathroom or furnace or a lighting system, there was no thought of spending money for such luxuries.

They were rich, but—
The woman did not have the commonest necessities of modern life. The money went to buy more land, to raise more corn, to feed more hogs, to get more money to buy more land.

"At Rest."

Faith, she had earned it! For years she lived the life of hard labor, want and deprivation so that her husband, when she died, might have 1,000 acres. Did she sometimes hunger for the better things of life? Did she sometimes sigh for the little pleasures and courtesies and kindnesses denied her? Or was her woman's soul calloused by greed?

Subordinating the best that was in her, she labored on like some slave until, lean, enervated and wrinkled, she dropped into her grave.

On a tomb over the body of a soldier at Padua is graven the legend:

"Here he, who never rested, rests."
The same legend might have been put upon the gravestone of the rich old woman of the farm.

Denies an Increase in Rates

The L. and N. Railroad Company was last week denied the privilege of increasing freight rates on coal and coke on the Cumberland Valley Division east of Middleboro.

The road's contention is that the cost of the shipment of coal from the Appalachia and St. Charles districts to points north of the Ohio equals or exceeds the revenue received. The Interstate Commerce Commission claims that the cost is only 71 to 82 per cent of the revenue.

Further, the Commission holds that the road encouraged the development of the mines in this region by offering present rates to points north

of the Ohio ten years ago, and that the raise of the rates would now practically amount to the closing of the mines. The Commission claims also that this coal can be shipped by Louisville cheaper than by Cincinnati, and that the greater cost now of shipment, if it is greater, is due to improvements being made on the road of the Cincinnati Division.

Another contention of the Commission is that the cost is greater from Washtoto to Appalachia, because of the fact that the road has not been improved greatly for the last ten years, and could be made much cheaper. For these reasons the road is not allowed to increase its rates.

Hookworm Disease Preventable

Prepares the Way for Many Other Diseases—Primarily Due to Soil Pollution—Prevented by Sanitary Measures.

By DR. JAS. S. LOCK

Hookworm Develops Slowly.

Hookworm disease, different from many of the other preventable diseases, does not come on suddenly but is slow in its development. One may have the infection for many months or even years before the symptoms become enough marked for the case to be diagnosed by the examination of the body. Pneumonia is sudden in its onset. We have the initial chill and in a very few hours we are able to diagnose it beyond the question of a doubt. Typhoid is preceded by only a few days of malaise. Diphtheria will develop almost within the hour. Almost all the diseases that are caused by germs are rapid in development.

Aids Other Diseases.

Hookworm disease, which is a parasitic infection, will aid these other diseases in their work by weakening the body, lessening its resistive powers, destroying the red blood and by so doing produce in the body the proper soil for the development of the germs of the disease when it would otherwise be able to resist them.

Toll of Preventable Diseases.

The Vital Statistics law which went into effect two years ago shows us that in the year 1911, the first year of its operation, forty-seven per cent of the people, who died in Kentucky, died of a preventable disease. That is, 47 out of every hundred of our people that died, that year, should have died but should have been living today and be valuable assets to the community in which they resided and to the state.

By a preventable disease, I mean a disease that we know how to keep from having, one that we should not have if we take the proper care of our bodies and observe the simplest of sanitary rules. By sanitation, only, can we hope to eradicate hookworm disease which so many of our people have.

Origin in Soil Pollution.

Hookworm infection or disease is originally a soil pollution. A person who has been unfortunate enough to get some of these little parasites into his body at once becomes a menace to the entire community for each one of the female hookworms when full grown is capable of laying from 40 to 4,000 eggs per day. These eggs do not hatch in the body but pass out with the excreta, and excreta is in most every instance cast upon the surface of the ground where these eggs will receive moisture from the earth, heat from the sun and oxygen from the air. With these conditions it is only two or three days until the eggs begin to hatch and then the person in his daily labor, or the child at school, coming in contact with this polluted soil, gets it on his skin where if it is permitted to remain for a few minutes these hatching eggs which have become mobile will wiggle their way through the pores of the skin and work themselves into the veins where the flow of blood will carry them to the heart and then the heart, pumping the blood to the different parts of the body, pumps them to the lungs. In the lungs they are a little too large to go through the small blood vessels, so they burrow their way into the bronchial tubes and are then coughed up into the mouth with the mucus from the lungs and are swallowed into the stomach, passing from there into the small intestines which is their home. It takes these little worms just six weeks from the time they have gotten on one's skin till they have found their way into the intestines and have become full grown worms capable of laying from 40 to 4,000 eggs per day to be cast on the soil for its further pollution.

Flies are Carriers.

Not all of those who have the infection get it by coming in contact with the polluted soil, but by far the greater number get it in this way. The infection may be gotten by drinking water which has these hatching eggs in it. It is thought that about ten per cent get infected in this manner. Flies are also known

to carry the eggs and young worms, while they are yet very much too small to be seen with the natural eye, and deposit them on the food that we eat. The greater percent of the grown up people that are found with the infection are thought to get it in this way. You can very readily see that all of these people become infected innocently. Then why should people be ashamed to know that they have the parasites in their own bodies. The disease is contracted just as is typhoid or pneumonia, small pox, diphtheria or measles, or any other infection of a contagious disease. Who of us, if he knew it, would place himself so he could get one of these diseases and who if he should be so unfortunate as to get one of them would not want to be cured of it at the earliest possible moment? Then when we have the opportunity that is given by The Rockefeller Commission through the State Board of Health to find out if we are infected with this parasite we should not feel any delicacy in submitting ourselves for examination that we may be rid of it. We should not want to go on with these worms in our bodies and be a menace to others, but we should feel it our duty to find out if we are so unfortunate and take treatment to be cured.

Loss from Impaired Efficiency

The economic loss to the country from hookworm disease is tremendous. The efficiency of the people, who are chiefly engaged in agricultural and mining pursuits, is impaired on the average of from 35 to 50 per cent. In many cases the victim is unable even to take care of himself, much less to contribute to the support of the family. In other cases the working efficiency is only slightly impaired. The mind is affected or dull, and the effect on the general moral welfare of the community is appalling. Little progress is possible in education and thousands of children never attend school at all. It would be, indeed, useless for them to do so, as educating these poor victims whose vitality is sapped by this tiny parasite is out of the question.

Symptoms.

One of the symptoms of hookworm disease is an abnormal appetite for certain things. Some of the more severe cases and those which we mountain people will recognize at a glance, are known as "Dirt Eaters" on account of their unaccountable desire to eat dirt. They will eat this dirt when no one is observing them, and on being accused, deny that they did it. The most severe cases of this disease are to be found in the rural districts where sanitation is bad. Fewer cases are found in the cities, although they are not uncommon especially in the poorer sections where sanitary conditions are not of the best.

In the sections where the hookworm infection is prevalent, the conditions favor the spread of typhoid fever, consumption, and other contagious and infectious diseases, and the enormous death rate from these diseases is due indirectly in a great measure to the hookworm disease which produces a condition favorable to fever and other infections, a weakened condition at the outset which makes treatment for typhoid and other diseases extremely difficult.

Easily Cured.

Treatment is easy. It will not stop you one day from your work nor will it cause the child to lose one day from school, and the cure is absolutely certain.

Sanitation Prevents.

The eradication of this disease, as I said at the beginning, will depend upon our individual efforts. Sanitation will be the most important factor. The proper care of the excreta of the human body; the erection and maintenance of sanitary closets, and the installation of the Septic Tank, drawings of which with instructions how to construct, can be secured from the State Board of Health for the asking.

Temperance

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

ATTITUDE OF THE W. C. T. U.

President Lillian Stevens Makes Statement Before Portland Convention as to Status.

A statement of the nonpartisan attitude of the Woman's Christian Temperance union was made before the Portland convention by Lillian M. N. Stevens, national president, which is as follows:

The Woman's Christian Temperance union is neither a sectarian nor a partisan organization. Each member is free to choose her own church and her own party. While the Woman's Christian Temperance union women, in some of the northern states, have been using their influence for the election of Republican candidates who stood for state-wide prohibition on a prohibition platform, the W. C. T. U. of some of the southern states, have by the same token, worked for the election of Democratic candidates. A careful study of the national platforms reveals that only one party recognizes the evils of the liquor traffic, and declares that it should be destroyed. While some white ribboners still have hope that the old national parties, and the new national party, will redeem themselves from the onus of favoring the mighty vested interests of the liquor traffic, having a combined capital of a thousand million dollars, others regard the national prohibition party as the party which is to lead the people out of the wilderness of strong drink.

DRINKING MEN NOT WANTED

Official Prefers Man Who Would Steal to Frequenter of Saloons—Cause of Accidents.

We would sooner have a man in the road's employ take money than that he should indulge in intoxicants. The damage that would result from stealing would be trifling compared with the trouble which might result from a conductor, or an engineer, or even a brakeman, partaking too freely of intoxicants.—An Official of the New York Central Railroad.

The American Railroad association's standard code has a rule which reads as follows: "The use of intoxicants by employees while on duty is prohibited. Their use or the frequenting of places where they are sold is sufficient cause for dismissal." Roughly, I believe that eighty per cent of the accidents to trains, equipment and employees in the train and yard service of the railroads of this country are directly or indirectly traceable to the violations of this rule.—Mr. Mitchell, Chief Agent of the Railroad Terminals Association of St. Louis.

EXPOSE OF MODERN SCIENCE

Many Aroused by Discovery That Alcohol is Life Destroyer—Attitude of Scientists.

The discovery of science that alcohol is a life destroyer, is arousing many who heretofore have been uninterested in the temperance problem.—Mr. Francis G. Benedict of the Carnegie Institute, after an extended tour in Europe visiting nearly all of the important physiological laboratories, writes that he was continually impressed with the temperance attitude of notable scientists; and Mr. Benedict further says:

"When these men, whose whole life is engaged in the problem of preserving life, preventive medicine, and patient scientific research, find that they are infinitely better off without alcohol than with it, their evidence must be carefully weighed, for what is good for a psychiatrist in the University of Munich, a physiologist in the University of Helmsingfors, a chemist in the University of Lyons, and a chemist in the Imperial Military Academy of St. Petersburg, is certainly good for all."

DRINK HABIT FALLING AWAY

People of Los Angeles Awakening to Fact That Liquor is Harmful—No Sign of Increase.

The secretary of the Los Angeles Liquor Industries, and one of the oldest wholesale liquor dealers in Los Angeles, is authority for the statement that people do not drink as they used to do. He says: "The population of Los Angeles four or five years ago was in the neighborhood of 200,000. It has been more than doubled today. Were conditions now as they used to be there should be a marked increase in the liquor traffic. There has not been a sign of increase. The only logical conclusion for this is that people are awakening to the fact that too much liquor is harmful."

Alcohol Weakens.

Sir Frederick Treves, surgeon of King Edward of England, speaking of alcohol as a work-producer, says: "I was with the relief column that moved on to Ladysmith in the South African war, and of course it was an exceedingly trying time. In that enormous column of thirty thousand men, the first who dropped out were not the tall men or the short men, or the big men, or the little men, they were the drinkers, and they dropped out as clearly as if they had been labeled with a big letter in their back."

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 9.

GOD'S COVENANT WITH NOAH.

LESSON TEXT—Gen. 9:1-17.

GOLDEN TEXT—"I do set my bow in the cloud and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth."—Gen. 9:12.

I. Verses 8-11. At the conclusion of the lesson of last week Noah was embarked in the ark and the flood was over the earth. Between that time and the time of this lesson Noah made three attempts to ascertain if the time had arrived for him to leave the Ark. At last God gave him command (8:15, 16) to "go forth," but he did not go empty handed. Noah had taken his all in the ark and it proved to be a most profitable investment. Though shut up 150 days (7:24), God must have been in the hearts of that little company as they stepped forth upon the dry land. What an overpowering sense of God's gracious mercy. What a recollection of God's awful wrath. What a trembling lest there be a repetition of this disaster. And what an amazement in contemplating the mighty work of founding a new race.

Noah's Offering.

The first act on Noah's part upon leaving the ark was to build an altar unto God and to offer a burnt offering (8:20). Thus we see that God's covenant with Noah was based upon the ground of shed blood (Heb. 9:15-22), and as such it was an acceptable offering, "a sweet smelling sacrifice" (8:21), because it was an expression of entire consecration to God, Phil. 4:18. This offering is, of course, a type of Christ who is the "Lamb slain from the foundation of the world." As Noah's offering, see 8:21, averted a rightful penalty, even so the offering of Christ redeems us from the curse of sin which is our just due, Gal. 3:13.

As they look about upon the cleansed earth, for there is no sin present except that of their own hearts, they are to us a type of that new life into which we enter through Jesus Christ, see 1 Peter 3:20, 21.

A study of covenants and of covenant making ceremonies is always intensely interesting. In the Biblical meaning a covenant is a compact or agreement between two parties, (1) between God and man, (2) between man and man. In this covenant God bestowed the benefit of an assurance, though Noah had had certain conditions imposed upon him, the fulfilling of which brought him to this place where he might receive this assurance.

God's covenant with Noah was one of eight great covenants, (1) the one made in Eden, Gen. 1:28; (2) the Adamic, Gen. 3:15; (3) this with Noah, Gen. 8:21, 22; (4) one with Abraham, Gen. 15:18; (5) that with Moses, Ex. 19:25; (6) one with the Israelites, Deut. 36:3; (7) that with David, 2 Sam. 7:16; (8) the new covenant, Heb. 8:8. The main elements of this covenant are, (a) the removal of the curse, 8:21; (b) the assurance of returning harvests and regular seasons, 8:22; (c) the promise of an abundant progeny, 9:1; (d) the domination of animal life, 9:2; (e) provision for food, both flesh and herd, 9:3; (f) provision for sacrifice and worship, 9:4; (g) the safety of human life, 9:5; (h) the administration of justice, 9:6.

God's Promise.

Noah's life of obedience before he entered the ark had elicited God's promise that he would establish a covenant with him, see Eph. 6:18; and so God today holds before all men the promise of a new and better covenant into which they also may enter if they will, Heb. 8:8. God has frequently used this covenant as an illustration of his love and his faithfulness towards his people, Isa. 54:9, 10, and this covenant included God's care for the beasts as well as man, verses 10, 15, 16, see also Ps. 36:5, 6; Jonah 4:11. This is a good thought to emphasize with the younger pupils.

II. Verses 12-17. As though Jehovah would make assurance doubly secure, he not only made a covenant but appointed a token, a sign, of that covenant, whereby the covenant is to be remembered, read Gen. 17:11; Ex. 12:13, 2:12; Matt. 26:28, 28; 1 Cor. 11:23-25. We must beware of reading into this passage any suggestion that this is the first appearance of a rainbow upon the earth; there is no such suggestion in the text, but rather God took the rainbow which was set in the cloud and made of it a token of the covenant he had made with Noah. Whenever we behold a rainbow we ought to remember that his covenant was not alone to Noah, but to us, his seed.

The rainbow was formed of that same rain which had produced the flood. "After the appearance of an entire rainbow, as a rule, no rain of long duration follows." The rainbow is proof that the rain is partial and that the sun of God's mercy is shining. It lights up what had just been dark and fateful. Rainbows can be seen in all parts of the earth, so is his mercy all embracing. A rainbow is beautiful and attractive, and so is Jesus the chief among ten thousand and the one altogether lovely. An arch is the strongest form of masonry construction.

THE QUIET HOUR

HERESY OF CAIN
MUST BE OVERCOME

THAT minister who recently came into prominence because of alleged heretical views gave answer to his critics that he knew of only one heresy in these times and that is the heresy of Cain. "Am I my brother's keeper?" Failure to appreciate and to meet the obligations of brotherhood he esteems to be the one heresy of the day. In this position he may be contrasted with the editor of a leading religious publication, who, in making a worthy appeal for aid for superannuated ministers, asked if it would not be well to shoot them rather than let them live in penury and then answered his question himself by an appeal to certain noted magnates to come to their assistance, alleging that if it were not for the preachers and religion the workers would rise up and destroy or take the big plants of the country. Conditions for human living should be such that there would be no incentive for men to rise up and seize the possessions of others or to destroy the plants of the big producers. If the heresy of Cain were not the heresy of the times there would be no vast labor unrest, no political graft, none of the mammoth propositions of plunder and violence.

It is almost giving indorsement to the heresy of Cain to hold that the men who have made big fortunes through this heresy should be called upon to support in their old age the preachers who proclaim the living word against it. The heresy of Cain is one to be met by the love of Jesus. The clash of words, the rallying of class against class, the overturning of society by the forces of unrest—these are things that are foreign to the spirit of the divine master, who gave forth the beatitudes and the golden rule.

The True Spirit.

The spirit of one who said to Jesus, "If I have defrauded any man I will restore to him fourfold," is that in which men of large means should go about doing good. It is the spirit in which they should answer the query of St. Paul, "How can they hear without a preacher, and how can he preach unless he be sent?" The word needs nothing more than testimony to the power of the life that confutes the articles of greed and that opens the breath of all life in hope and joy to the masses of men. Millions under the influence of the practical precepts of business and politics are asking the question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" and the scepticism with regard to social responsibilities thus set forth is accountable for the total effects of wrong and oppression in society. This is the tenet of murder and rapine, it is the tenet of avarice and envy, it is the tenet of lawlessness and leonocism. The work of the tiller of the soil is regarded by the Lord with pleasure, such as that with which he viewed the sacrifice of fruits made to him by Abel. The work of the hewer of wood and the drawer of water is looked upon by the Lord with pleasure, because in the sweat of the brow men should eat bread while they draw with joy water from the wells of salvation.

Era of Heresy Passing.

What a wonderful rate of progress the world is making toward the redemption of the earth from sordidness and greed! The reign of terror in industrial pursuits is passing. The reign of a widened sense of social obligation, ranging from the highest to the lowest, is at hand. The era of the heresy of Cain is passing. The era of the consecration of mankind to the only known bond of permanency between them is arising. "Am I my brother's keeper?" asks the cynic, and the words that cover up his misdeeds are hurled back at him in the presence of the one who taught his principles to preach that men should bear one another's burdens.

No one need feel pessimistic. Even the underpaid preachers are coming to their own. It may not be that they ever will be relieved from the condition of their service, the prime condition of poverty of spirit. They will, however, have the range of their work widened and the ox that treadeth out the grain will not always be muzzled by the men whose hearts should be open to make restitution for all that they have absorbed from others, the lack of which has darkened those other lives. Men of big and little wealth need the gospel of restitution preached them, for selfishness and greed are vices of degree, and all men have the spirit of Cain until they come under the power of the spirit of Christ. The one great social heresy is being exposed to the light, and its condemnation is the light that lighteneth every man coming into the world.—Baltimore American.

Education.

It is not so long ago that illiteracy was very common and no disgrace. It is not very much longer since scarcely anybody except the priests could read. It was only yesterday that compulsory education became the accepted practice (ver a large part of civilization.—Rev. F. S. Luther, Episcopalian Hartford, Conn.

PRESENT DAY EMANCIPATION

The Drudgery of Farm Life a
Thing of the Past.

KEEP THE BOYS AT HOME.

Make Them Industrious, Thoughtful
and Independent and They Will
Want to Stay—The Corn Club is Best
Agent in Keeping From the City.

Gradually through the onward march of the centuries mankind has learned that slavery, the buying and selling of human beings, doesn't pay. Mankind has learned that no human being develops to its highest and best unless it is free. It must know and feel that it is constructing its own marvelous destiny.

The child doing almost meaningless chores, the boy slaving the hot summer day through for his father, the girl at work in the garden for the benefit of the family, are one and all in a measure enslaved. Of course everything in the child's life cannot be made easy and pleasant, but to force the child to feel that he or she is the physical slave to the family interest must hurt and dwarf its growth.

Go out into the country when the vacation sunshine is making vegetation tremble in its eagerness to grow and chat with some farmer's son, a little fellow still in the grades. If you should ask him about the future he is almost sure to say enthusiastically, "I'm going to town to work the very first chance I get. I'm tired—dead tired—of the farm all right."

Why does he say it? Why does he believe he will be happier in the city than in the country? He says it and believes it because he has never got anything more than his "board and keep" out of all the early rising and hard work he has known.

Wherever the boy has had an opportunity to grow a crop of his very own he has shown that he is industrious, painstaking, thoughtful and mentally alert. Under such conditions he is a free man, working out his own problem.



AN EMANCIPATED BOY.

lem, earning his own money and growing mentally, as any free agent must. This is not a fancy or fine spun theory trying to set aside the accumulated wisdom that the ages have striven to give us in the rearing of the youth of our land. It is the experience that a few short years in the Boys' Corn Clubs has given us. It has shown us that boys, mere lads of ten years, who have worked listlessly for their fathers in fields that produced at best forty or fifty bushels of corn to the acre, can be transformed into wide awake youngsters producing from 50 to 100 bushels of good corn to the acre.

Let the children be freed, not because their labors have been too heavy, but that they may find themselves in a larger and finer manhood and womanhood, that will make our country life into something better than it ever has been in the past.

Breeding Tails.

An expert in corn judging was looking over a county exhibit to select the best ten ears. He had inspected the display carefully twice, when he hesitated and looked puzzled. He started to speak, but stopped and examined critically two piles of ten ears each which were merely known to him by their tag numbers. At last he touched the two piles and said: "I am going to hazard an opinion. These two piles of corn are Johnson county white, and they have been grown from the same lot of seed corn."

Again he inspected the corn in both piles, while the few people in the room watched him with increasing interest. He smiled as he again began to speak. "Yes," he said, "I am absolutely certain of my first two statements, and I am going to make a third. The seed corn from which both of these exhibits were grown was not brought from a distance, but was selected and grown by an expert somewhere in their neighborhood."

Several of the bystanders laughed at such a sweeping statement. When the prizes had been awarded and the notebook which held the names and numbers of the exhibits had been consulted it was found that the corn had been grown by brothers. The seed had been grown by their father, who had been a student of seed corn for eight or ten years.

IF THE FARMER IS UNWILLING TO HANDLE SCRUB STOCK OR HAZARD BACKED HOGS HE SHOULD ALSO BE UNWILLING TO GROW SCRUB CORN.

Death of Nation's Law Makers

The 62nd Congress will close Mar. 4th. It has been in almost continuous session since Mar. 4th, 1910, an extra session having been held and the two regular sessions. If the number of deaths of members is to be taken as an indication, the life of the nation's law makers is becoming an exceedingly strenuous one, the Vice President, six Senators and sixteen Representatives having died during the life of the Congress; and one Representative passing away between the time of his election and the convening of the session.

A list of the dead in the Senate aside from the Vice Pres., includes: Frye of Maine, Davis of Arkansas,

Heyburn of Idaho, Taylor of Tennessee, Rayner of Maryland, Nixon of Nevada. In the House, Anderson of Ohio, Bingham, Ripp and McHenry of Pennsylvania, Cornell and Malby of New York, Foster of Vermont, Gordon of Tennessee, Hubbard of Iowa, Latta of Nebraska, Ludlow of New Jersey, Madison and Mitchell of Kansas, Utter of Rhode Island, Wade-meyer of Michigan, and Wickliffe of Iowa.

Of startling significance is the fact that many, in fact most of these deaths, were sudden. One Representative was burned to death, one killed in an automobile accident, one was run over by a railway train, another drowned himself.

DR. WM. H. HUBBARD PASSES AWAY

Held Great Revival in Berea a Number of Years Ago—Organized King's Regiment.

Last Wednesday, Dean Hubbard of the College Department, was called by telegram to the bedside of his brother, Rev. Wm. H. Hubbard, of Auburn, N. Y. Dean Hubbard arrived in time to be recognized by his brother before he died.

The funeral was in Auburn, where Dr. Hubbard spent his life in helping all the people—rich and poor, good and bad. He converted men in the penitentiary in Auburn, and filled his church with factory people who found a warm welcome there. He was also the pastor of hundreds who belonged to no church.

A few years ago, Dr. Hubbard came to Berea, and for the first time in his life, conducted a series of revival meetings. Many old students, now widely scattered, will remember those sermons, and how Dr. Hubbard gathered the converts into the first Berea Regiment and gave each member a regiment button.

On the last day, he invited all the regiment to take dinner with him in the Main dining room just before train time. Those who sat at his table saw the tears roll down his cheeks as he looked over that large company, and none who heard, will ever forget his tender words of farewell.

He visited Berea again last year and gave several very interesting addresses.

All his friends feel deep sympathy for Dean Hubbard who is left alone, the last of a large family.

WILLIAM B. RAYNER



When United States Senator Isador Rayner of Maryland died the other day it was reported that his son, William B. Rayner, might be appointed to fill out his term, as was done in the case of Senator Elkins, but the exigencies of politics led to the appointment of William P. Jackson, Republican national committeeman.

By other's faults wise men correct their own.

The Gridiron Burlesquers

The famous Washington Gridiron Club held its annual banquet, Saturday night, and, as usual, poked fun at its distinguished guests.

The President, the President Elect, Mr. Roosevelt, Col. Bryan, as well as Miss Democracy came in for many good humored hits. An interesting feature of the entertainment was an animal with a double head, one of a moose and the other of an elephant, which broke down under the combined weight of "Brother Bill" and "Brother Teddy." Teddy defiantly declaring, "When I couldn't run the darn thing, by George, I smashed it."

The President elect was burlesqued

as holding his first cabinet meeting, and calling upon the different members for these. An interesting feature of the proceedings was that each of the cabinet members favored W. J. Bryan, and when the President asked "Where is my cabinet?" his Secretary replied, "He will soon be here." "You mean they," said the President, and for that slip in grammar ordered his Secretary to read five extra pages of Homer.

A sorrow shared is a sorrow divided; a pleasure shared is a pleasure doubled.

We Are
Just Entering
a New Era of
Prosperity

By
JAMES
M'CREA

President
of the
Pennsylvania
Railroad



THE PULSE OF
THE WHOLE
COUNTRY IS
BEATING TO THE
RHYTHM OF HAP-
PIER TIMES, AND
WE ARE JUST EN-
TERING A NEW
ERA OF PROSPER-
ITY.

The problem of car shortage depends upon several factors. First there is the question of the ability of the farmers to store their grain.

When they are

not compelled by financial stress to realize upon it quickly there is not the rush that suddenly brings an acute situation in car distributions. FARMERS HAVE NOT HAD SUCH BUMPER CROPS IN YEARS.

If there are storage facilities in their own bins or in their local elevators for the bounteous crops—and I think there are this year—another factor in car shortage is removed. Another important factor is the CO-OPERATION OF SHIPPER AND CONSIGNEE. The one can help by loading promptly and the other by unloading promptly.

However, regardless of any car shortage, OUR NATIONAL PROSPERITY IS ON THE BOOM and, in my opinion, will continue for a long period.

DAVID WON A WIFE

Encounter With a Burglar Lucky
Stroke for Plucky Young
Salesman.

By AUGUSTUS GOODRICH SHERWIN.

There was only one ray of light visible about the plant of the Interstate Manufacturing company. That was in a corner of the main office, where David Harris sat poring over an account book. Once in a while he lifted his eyes and stared dreamily at the wall. It was not from weariness or distaste for the extra work he was doing. It was when the picture of his fiancée, pretty Mary Lee, came floating into his mind, and the air castles concerning her formed a perfect vista of magical creations.

As to the extra work, David welcomed that heartily. It meant extra money, and ready cash was a large element in his prospects just now. The company employing him did not pay princely salaries. Practical, hard-fisted old Silas Lee, Mary's father, had set the figure David must earn before he would consent to a marriage with his daughter. What worried David was that an advance in salary seemed a long ways off. Worse than that, he believed old Lee capable of encouraging the advances of suitors more desirable in a money way.

"Mary loves me, that's sure," soliloquized John, "so I can only keep plugging away. Perhaps a new opening may come along. Anyhow, I'll go at the work with the best that's in me. Hello!"

David was suddenly startled. The office door went open with a crash, and Mr. Morse, president of the company, plunged into view. He held an open telegram in his hand, and he looked anxious and flustered.

"Nobody here but you," he spoke in a disappointed tone, David fancied.

No, sir, I had some extra work—

"Yes, yes—I know all about that; but where is Simmons, the head salesman?" asked the manufacturer.

"He started on his vacation this afternoon."

Mr. Morse sank into a chair, mopping his brow and acting pretty well



He Chuckled When David Explained Why He Was an Early Caller.

disgusted. Then he fell to looking David over.

"See here," he said finally, "did you ever sell our goods?"

"Except to calling customers and through correspondence, no sir," admitted David, rather reluctantly.

"Do you think you could?"

"I'd try mighty hard, given a chance," replied David, wondering if the "new opening" was coming his way.

"Very well, I'm going to test you out," declared Mr. Morse with sudden determination. "Now, listen carefully. You know Borden, our traveling salesman? From the office we worked up a ten thousand dollar order for four machines from a Mr. William Henry of Acton. There were other bids, but our goods seemed to please Henry."

"I remember the case," said David.

"Three days ago Borden started for Acton. The next day we forwarded to his address at the American hotel there the specifications and contracts. Today we learned that he had gone off on one of his irregular bouts. I have just received a telegram from the American hotel, stating that he had not shown up there. You know Borden throws everything to the winds when his drinking fit takes him. I believe that some business rivals are in a plot to sidetrack him, and probably have his shut up somewhere, dazed or drugged."

"That is a pretty bad state of affairs," suggested David.

"Now for the remedy," said Mr. Morse sharply. "The contract is to be let tomorrow morning at ten o'clock. If you think yourself strong enough to undertake the job—start out. If you succeed it will mean a good deal for you, I can tell you that. A train leaves in half an hour."

"I shall be a passenger on that train," said David simply, and put on his coat.

At five o'clock the next morning David was camping on the front porch of the home of Mr. William Henry. He had reached Acton at midnight, had got the forwarded specifications and contract at the hotel, and had learned that Mr. Henry lived at a suburb ten miles out of the city. He had hired a taxicab, had arrived, and now—David

was waiting for daylight and for his prospective customer to wake up.

He sat on the top step of the porch rather drowsily, but figuring out what he would say to Henry, and thinking of Mary. He had been there an hour. Suddenly the front door was pushed open. Quite as suddenly a man came out. He carried a bundle done up in a sheet so big that he could not see over it, ran against David, and before the latter could get out of the way, both tumbled head over heels to the bottom of the steps.

The bundle burst open. With a clatter, silverware, jewelry and clothing spread all over the steps. David grabbed at the man. The latter nearly stunned him by kicking out, made a dive for some near shrubbery, and disappeared.

"What's all that racket?" demanded a stentorian voice, and a man in pajamas appeared at an upper balcony out of a room opening upon it. "Burglary, I guess," replied David. "I'll be down in a minute," shouted the man aloft. "The mischief!" he added as he reappeared below.

"The thief got away," explained David. "You see, he stumbled over me."

"Yes, but how came you to be on my porch at this unearthly hour of the morning?" inquired the disturbed house owner suspiciously.

"That will be easy to explain," assured David with a smile. "I am not a trespasser with evil designs."

"I should say not!" exclaimed Mr. William Henry. "You've saved me a heap. Hello, all the silver! My watch and chain! My fur winter overcoat! Why, the robber must have been ransacking the house for hours."

Mr. Henry went inside the hallway and sounded a gong. Two servants appeared. He directed the wonder-stricken pair to gather up the scattered plunder.

"You come in," he directed David. "Just wait till I get dressed. You must have something of a story to tell."

David was soon rejoined by his host in the library, into which he had been ushered.

"Now, then," spoke Mr. Henry, "let's hear all about it."

He looked pretty serious as David described the sudden appearance and wild flight of the burglar. Then his fat, jolly face creased into smiles, and he chuckled when David explained why he was an early caller.

"See here," said Mr. Henry, "you'll stay to breakfast with me. Then I've got something to say to you."

If David had been drowsy from his long vigil, the encounter with the burglar had roused him up pretty thoroughly. The ample meal to which he was invited by a most agreeable host encouraged him in the belief that Mr. Henry fully appreciated his accidental helpfulness in his behalf.

"Well," spoke Mr. Henry, when the repast was concluded, "let us get down to business."

"Yes, sir," said David expectantly.

"You produce that contract, and we'll just sign up. If you don't deserve that and better for what you've saved me, I'm mistaken. I'd do it, anyway, for I think your business rivals have played a trick on you."

David Harris went proudly back to his employer with his big ten thousand dollar order. A raise in salary and position came within a week, a happy marriage within a month, and one of the pleasantest surprises of the event was a wedding present from Mr. William Henry of Acton of the best piano money could buy.

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ACCOUNTING FOR GRAY HAIRS

Possibly Here Is Explanation of Why Some Men Seem to Be Prematurely Aged.

It is this kind of a wife that makes some men old and gray before their time.

"William," she says, after William is curled snugly up under the blankets for the night, "did you lock the front door?"

"Yes," says William briefly.

"You're sure you did?"

"Yes, sure."

"And you slipped the bolt, too?"

"Yes."

"You know you forgot it once, and it gave me such a turn when I found it out in the morning. I didn't get over it for a week. We haven't much that anybody'd want to steal, I know; but I don't want the little we have taken, for I—"

"I tell you I attended to the doors."

"Well, I hope so, for goodness sake. You attended to the basement door?"

"Yes, I tell you."

"Because if you hadn't, you or I, one or the other, would have to get up and attend to it now. I read today of—"

"Don't care what you read!"

"It said that a man forgot to—"

"I don't care if he did!"

"And in the night a burglar walked right in and—"

"I don't believe it."

"I've a good mind to get up and see if you have locked that door. You're sure?"

"How many times have I got to tell you what I did?"

"Well, you thought you locked it that time you left it unlocked."

Driven to desperation, the poor man crawls out of the warm bed and makes his way down the stairs to see if he locked the basement door, and when he comes back the wife opens her eyes long enough to say:

"Are you sure that it was not locked when you went down?"—Pittsburg Leader.

Unusual.

He has a very magnetic personality.

"He has, indeed. Why that man keeps his friends even after they get automobiles."

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,
DENTISTCITY PHONE 153
Office over Berea Bank & Trust Co.**DAN H. BRECK**Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock
INSURANCEWill sign your bond.
Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

North Bound, Local

Knoxville 7:00 a. m. 10:55 p. m.
BEREA 1:07 p. m. 3:52 a. m.
Cincinnati 6:30 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

South Bound, Local

Cincinnati 6:30 a. m. 8:15 p. m.
BEREA 12:34 p. m. 12:33 a. m.
Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

Express Train.

No. 32 will stop at Berea to take
on passengers for Dayton, O., Rich-
mond, Ind., Indianapolis, Ind., Colum-
bus, O., and points beyond.

South Bound.

Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.
BEREA 11:55 a. m.No. 33 will stop to take on pas-
sengers for Atlanta and points be-
yond.North Bound
BEREA 4:45 p. m.
Cincinnati 8:37 p. m.F. G. Muncy and family have re-
turned to Berea where they expect
to make their home. Mr. Muncy has
been engaged in farming the last
five years at Indianapolis, Ill. He is
moving to property on Railroad St.,
owned by John W. Welch.Ora Adams visited at Brush Creek,
Saturday and Sunday.Miss Dooley Welch visited friends
near Richmond last week.Mrs. Stella Laswell of Brush Creek,
visited her mother, Mrs. Nannie Bran-
naman, here, Sunday and Monday.Mrs. J. M. Coyle has been visiting
at Brassfield and Paola for two
weeks.Quite a number of Berea's citizens
were in Richmond to attend County
Court, Monday.Mr. Edwin Foe has been spending
several days in Berea with his many
friends.John W. Welch was in Richmond,
Monday, on business. He reports
mules selling at a good price.I have some fine jersey heifers for
sale.—J. M. Coyle. (ad.)Mr. George Dick has been made
Superintendent of the Union Sunday
School. Mr. Burgess who has done
faithful and efficient work for the
past few years, introduced Mr. Dick
to his new duties, Sunday morning, in
a very fitting and cordial manner.Miss Laura Spence of Richmond was
in town from Saturday until Monday.Mr. Elmo Plancery stopped over in
Berea this week on his way to North
Carolina.Houses will burn. Insure in an old
reliable Company.—H. C. Woolf. (ad.)Mrs. Charles Coyle and children of
Bedford, Ind., have been visiting
with Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Golden and
other relatives.The members of the Student Volun-
teer Mission band were delightfully
entertained at the home of Mr. and
Mrs. Francis Clark last Wednesday
evening.Mrs. Lucian Cade who has been
making an extended visit with her
parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Bales, re-
turned to her home in Oklahoma last
week.Start the New Year right—go to
Welch's and "Save the Difference." (ad.)Mr. Wm. Duncan is laying the
foundation for a new house on Chest-
nut St. near Mr. T. P. Wyatt's.The Methodist revival has closed.
Several confessions are reported and
a number of additions by letter.**The
Racket
Store**Mrs. W. B. Harris who has been
sick with lagrippe is improving.I have a few valuable building lots
for sale, cheap.—H. C. Woolf. (ad.)Little James William Hayes is
spending the week in Richmond with
his aunt, Mrs. J. M. Azbill.Miss Lera Azbill and Harry Gott
from Richmond, who attended the
meeting at the M. E. Church, returned
home, Monday.You can get all your supplies at
one place. Phone 29—Welch's Dept.
Stores. (ad.)Mrs. J. M. Azbill was the guest of
her sister, Mrs. W. O. Hayes on East-
till St., who, we are glad to know,
is improving nicely after a few weeks
of serious illness.LOST:—Pair black yarn gloves
"Abardene made" on wrist clasp.
Reward.—R. H. Cowley. (ad.)Dr. and Mrs. Davis entertained Dr.
Lock upon his arrival last Wednes-
day until his return home over Sun-
day. Dr. Davis and Dr. Lock were
schoolmates during their Medical
Course, and were each glad of the
first opportunity, since their school
days, to have a good visit.P. L. Nash who has been sick for
a week is able to be out again.**POULTRY SHOW**The annual show of the Madison
County Poultry Association is being
held this week at Richmond. It con-
tinues till 9 p. m. Saturday so that
any wishing to see the best poultry
in this and surrounding States still
have an opportunity to do so.This poultry show is conducted on
different lines from the usual custom.
The judges will remain at the show
till its close to lecture on poultry
and answer all questions by visitors
regarding the relative merits of the
birds on exhibition.The show is much larger this year
than ever before, and a special at-
traction is the convention of the
State Poultry Association today.
Some thirty or forty Berea workers
and students are going this after-
noon to take advantage of the double
attraction.**EXPOSITION OF OPPORTUNITY**San Diego, Cal., Jan. 31.—At San
Diego, in 1915, following closely upon
the opening of the Panama Canal,
will be held "the exposition of oppor-
tunity." Its purpose is to reveal to
the world the opportunities for home-
building and profitable investment in
every nation directly affected by the
construction of the canal, among
which the United States stands first.At San Diego a new idea prevails.
All preceding expositions have been
largely of products, showing the
results of man's progress. That at
San Diego will tell the same story,
but in a different way. Here the
exposition will be one of processes,
rather than of products. The visitor
will be shown not what man has ac-
complished, but how he has accom-
plished it, the processes he has used,
and the progression made in develop-
ing processes to their present state
of efficiency.LOST: A Ladies' gold watch be-
tween Lincoln Hall and Ladies' Hall
last Friday evening, the 31st. The
finder will please return to Mrs.
Dinsmore, and receive a liberal re-
ward. (ad.)**HOLLIDAY ADOPTS NEW SYSTEM**Holliday has adopted the Engle
Credit system, and gives as his rea-
sons:

1. It makes the dollar go farther.
2. It is as quick, convenient and reliable as cash.
3. You never can be charged with an article you do not get.
4. Your account cannot become confused with that of any other customer.
5. It stops mistakes resulting from the addition of figures.
6. You never have to say "charge it."

Call and see it work. (ad.)

FOR SALEBuff Orpington Roosters, splendid
strain, \$1.00 each. Call on or phone
A. F. Scruggs, Berea, Ky. (Phone 85)**FOR SALE**Very desirable house and lot on
Center St. Must be sold. Will take
\$700 if purchase is made within the
next 30 days. (ad.)

B. Coddington.

JACK AND STALLIONFor sale, or exchange for other
stock. Good Black Jack 15 hands, and
5 years old; also Black Percheron
Stallion, 5 years old, both good
breeders. Will not let out on shares.
Address J. W. Herndon, Berea, Ky.**FORMER BEREAN, A SUCCESSFUL
OHIO FARMER**For several years Andrew Ross
was a student in Berea, one who was
respected and loved. Those who had
no religion and who thought many
religious people to be hypocrites be-
lieved that "Andy" had real religion.His many friends will be glad to
read the following extract from a
letter written to Leipsic, Ohio, where
he and "Jessie" have their home."When we came up here there were
very few implements or stock on the
farm, but now we have nearly all
the needed or necessary articles,
even a gasoline engine for pumping
our water and we intend fixing our
cream separator and churn to it. We
do our washing with it too."We have three heavy work horses,
one colt one year old next spring,
three cows and five other head of
cattle, also seventeen head of sheep
and thirty-six head of hogs.We sold twenty hogs about the
first of Dec. for \$290 and we butchered
three for our own use. So you
see if you drop in on us, we will have
home made sugar cured hams."I enjoy the farm immensely and
taking care of and raising stock is
my delight. We believe in feeding the
products to stock and returning it to
the land. It makes more money and
increases the fertility of the soil. I
ought to have taken an agricultural
course at Berea. When I started farm-**FARMERS' INSTITUTE**Plans for the Farmers' Institute,
which will begin next Monday, Feb.
10th, are progressing rapidly. It is
the hope of the committee in charge
of this institute that it will prove
to be one of the most helpful and
practical meetings for farmers ever
held in this vicinity.Arrangements have been made with
Prof. Montgomery for a demonstra-
tion of his Babcock Milk Tester. All
farmers who wish to have their milk
tested will be given containers next
Monday, and on Tuesday a demon-
stration of milk testing will be given in
room 57 in the Industrial Building.
All samples of milk handed to Prof.
Montgomery will be tested at this
time. This is an opportunity that
no farmer can afford to miss.Plans are also under way for the
giving of a number of demonstrations
in cooking and sewing. Let every
farmer and his family, in the vicini-
ty of Berea, remember the day of
the first meeting, Feb. 10th.

K. E. A.

Every teacher who can do so should
attend the Louisville meeting of the
Kentucky Educational Association on
April 30, May 1, 2 and 3. They should
go to think and to work. They should
go with the idea of getting some-
thing for the boys and girls of their
county. They should bring back home
many a thought, and many a new
idea and greater inspiration.**We sell 16 per cent acid phosphate fertilizer.****Every grass seed bought at Welch's is as good as gold.****Let us sell you your stoves, your furniture and rugs.****Come to Welch's for that buggy—Remember our guarantee.****Have you bought your plows and gears? We sell the Vulcan and Oliver.****See us before you buy for we both make money when you trade at****SAVE THE DIFFERENCE**
Welch'sing here, one neighbor man said, "He
will run the farm into the ground."
When I heard it I did not know who
said it, but right in his presence I
told another neighbor that I would
make him take it back if not audibly,
in his heart, and recently he took
it back audibly. They thought I was
green and knew nothing of farm
management, but I had eight years
on the farm in Scotland back of me,
and they expressed surprise to see
how we were getting along."What the farmer needs more than
anything else is a good thorough Col-
lege course so he can understand and
be able to look into the business side
of farming and run it."We get three farm journals each
week, also a daily and three weekly
papers. We have a mail box by the
road-side and each day at noon we
receive our daily. I just now heard
the carrier shut the box.Of course we have the Citizen every
week, which keeps us somewhat in
touch with what is going on at Be-
rea.**VAN WINKLE-JENNINGS**Miss Bessie VanWinkle, daughter
of Wesley VanWinkle, near Berea,
was married last week to a young
Mr. Jennings. Mr. Jennings is a son
of Conny Jennings and has been in
Illinois for the past two years. He
is engaged in railroading. The wed-
ding took place in Richmond, the cou-
ple taking the first train for Illinois.**STATE UNIVERSITY BARRED**The Citizen some weeks ago stat-
ed that the State University at Lex-
ington had been readmitted into the
Southern Intercollegiate Athletic
Association. The impression seems to
have been that they would be rep-
resented in the state meet, which is
to be held at Georgetown this year.
Such is not the case. The State Uni-
versity is still suspended from the
Kentucky Intercollegiate Athletic As-
sociation, and will not be represented
at the state track meet, which will
be held this year on the 14th day of
May at Georgetown. Those entered
for this meet are Transylvania,
Georgetown, Central and Berea.**BASKET BALL**The third of the winter series of
basketball games took place in the
gymnasium, Monday afternoon, be-
tween the teams representing the
College and Normal Depts. This
game like the others was very closely
contested, and full of interest from
start to finish. At the end of the
first half, the score was a tie. In
the second half the College men
gradually forged ahead, and at the
close of the game the score stood 25
to 19 in favor of the college. The
basketball results so far are as fol-
lows:Academy won one, lost none.
College won one, lost one.
Normal won one, lost one.
Vocational won none, lost one.**BEREA'S LEADING HARDWARE STORE**

A COMPLETE LINE

Hardware, Paints, Mowing Machines, Farming Implements, Gasoline and
Oil Stoves, and GroceriesPrices Right **J. D. CLARKSTON** Give Us a Call
MAIN STREET, near Bank

TELEPHONE NO. 40 CALLS

W. O. MOORE, at the Nicely StandFor all kinds of FEED and BREAD STUFFS, Potts' Flour
and Meal in any quantity, Corn, Oats, Hay, Straw, Ship Stuff
and Chicken Feed. We are able to furnish feed in car load lots.**McLaughlin's
Extra-Quality Coffees**McLaughlin's Coffees are bought by
their own buyers in the coffee-growing
countries. Roasted by W. F. McLaughlin
& Co., Chicago, the largest and leading
coffee house in the country.McLaughlin's Coffees are made in various
grades—25 cents to 40 cents per pound.
They are always *McLaughlin* quality at
whatever price.For Sale by
HOLLIDAY'S
(INC.)**The best of everything good to eat is
always found at Holliday's****Next door to Post Office. Phone 92.****Your Patronage earnestly solicited****COLLEGE ITEMS**Mr. B. E. Cartmell, formerly pur-
chasing agent for Berea, but now
Treasurer of the Ohio Wesleyan Uni-
versity of Delaware, writes of the
death of his father in Akron, Ohio.Rev. Chas. S. Knight gave a very
interesting lecture to the United
Chapel, Tuesday morning, on the
Forming of Habits.A Lorain, Ohio, paper gives an ac-
count of the great work which Ralph
Faton, a former graduate of Berea,
is doing with the boys in his schools
in Lorain. He is principal of
one of the districts, and is doing
boy scout work.Donald Edwards, who has been at
Miami University during the fall
semester, has returned to Berea to
enter the fourth year Academy class.The Alpha Zeta Literary Society
met at Mr. Ogg's the other after-
noon, and had a picture made of
this year's members.Mr. Warren Spencer of Manchester,
Ohio, entered school this week, reg-
istering in the Academy department.Mr. D. R. Daley, a former well-
known Berea student, writes from
645 South Floyd St., Louisville, Ky.,
where he is now residing. Mr. Daley
may be back in school next year.Treasurer Osborne went to Rich-
mond, Tuesday, on business for the
College, and was also one of the
committee who appeared before the
fiscal court to petition for an approp-
riation for the repair of the Big
Hill Pike.Miss Smith, the President's secre-
tary who has been at her home in
Ohio, where she was called some
three weeks ago owing to the sud-
den death of her sister, has returned
to her work in the President's
office.Miss Jean Cameron had her Sun-
day School class as her guests at
the musicale Sunday night.Miss Francis Schultz, a student here
from '99 to '04 was married January
14th to Harvey K. Meyer. They will
be at home at Carlisle, Pa., after
the 15th of February.Mr. Edwin Foe led Chapel exercises
in the Foundation Schools, Wednes-
day morning, and delighted the stu-
dents with an interesting talk on
the early history of Berea.Senator Honch of Mt. Vernon, O.,
a friend of Prof. Edwards, Prof. Ma-
theny and Mr. Dwight Scoles, visited
in Berea, Tuesday.One of the series of afternoon
teas was given to the lady members
of the Convocation, Monday. Mrs.
Hubbard gave a reading of "Lars"
by Bayard Taylor, which she illus-
trated with post cards, and which
was greatly enjoyed.Mrs. Anna Ernberg went to Dan-
ville last week, where she gave a
lecture on Fireside Industries.Mr. Verne Taylor of Columbus, O.,
is visiting friends among the stu-
dents this week.Miss Nancy Meyers of this year's
Senior class spent Saturday and Sun-
day with her parents at Richmond.The Misses Hazel Conwell and Lucy
Smith entertained the Senior Class
of the Academy, Monday evening, at
the home of Prof. Rumold. Prof. and
Mrs. Matheny were also present.Mr. F. O. Bowman, assistant in The
Citizen Office, has been quite ill with
grippe at the Hospital for the past
few days. His brothers, George and J.
O., the one with typhoid and the other
with grippe, are also there.**PURE, SWEET LARD**is one of the necessary articles for
the baker. No substitute can take
its place in making a tender**Flaky Pie Crust or Pastry**
by the use of fresh lard. But "nuff
said." We have the kind you want
for sale at right prices; are also hand-
ling four of the leading brands of
Kentucky flour.**Palace Meat Market
and Grocery**U. B. ROBERTS, Proprietor.
Coyle Building, Main St. Phone 57**MONEY SAVED**

IS

MONEY MADE**Buy now and make money**All men's suits and overcoats, ladies' long
coats, suits and skirts and everything in heavy
goods will be sold at GREATLY REDUCED
PRICES for a few more days. We need the
room for spring goods, therefore we are will-
ing to sacrifice more than our profit. : : :**HAYES & GOTT**

"The Quality Store"

BEREA, - - - KENTUCKY

NEW PASTOR PREACHES

The pulpit of the Baptist Church last Sunday was supplied by Rev. P. B. Jacobus, whom the church has called to be its pastor. He preached an able and interesting sermon which called forth commendations on all sides. The house was well filled, a large proportion of the congregation being made up, as usual in a college town, of young people, and Mr. Jacobus took occasion to say that the audience was a remarkable and inspiring one. Before the sermon the treasurer of the church made the statement that the former pastor, who left Berea last week, Tuesday, was paid in full and that the church was practically out of debt.

Mr. Jacobus has had successful pastorates in several towns of New York and Pennsylvania. He comes to Berea from Fairport, N. Y. He and Mrs. Jacobus are stopping with their son-in-law, Rev. C. S. Knight, with whom they will make their home for the present.

The Baptist church is to be congratulated on securing a man of Mr. Jacobus' ability and earnestness to take the place of the retiring pastor without an interval of a single Sunday, and it is to be hoped that a period of prosperity and usefulness are before it in the immediate future.

A vacant mind is an invitation to vice.

Thou comest not to thy place by accident; it is the very place God meant for thee.—Trench.

THE KITCHEN CABINET



HELPFUL HINTS AND SEASONABLE RECIPES.

When straining fruit for jelly, if it is first put through the colander, then only the juice need be put in the bag. Often the pulp may be used for marmalade.

A chilled banana, with one side of the skin removed and eaten with a teaspoon, is a good beginning for breakfast.

Veal Chops With Soubise Sauce.—Wipe six loin chops and put in a stew pan with one-half an onion, eight slices of carrot, two stalks of celery, a half teaspoonful of pepper, corns, four cloves, two tablespoonfuls of butter, cover with boiling water and cook until tender. Drain, dip in egg, sprinkle with salt and pepper, dip in flour and fry in deep fat. Surround with boiled macaroni to which has been added the following sauce: Cook two cupfuls of onions until tender, put through a sieve and add to a white sauce made of chicken stock thickened with two tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour, then add a half cup of cream.

Heidelberg Cabbage.—Try out two slices of bacon cut in dice, add a head of shredded cabbage, half a cup of vinegar, a teaspoonful of minced onion and pepper; simmer under cover for two hours. Add a little water as possible to keep from burning.

A pear salad covered with a cream dressing and garnished with strips of red pepper is a very attractive salad.

Apple and pineapple preserve is very good and can hardly be told from all pineapple. Use three pounds of apple to one of pineapple, and equal weight of sugar.

Pears as a salad may be garnished with a few preserved or spiced cherries. The color and combination of the two are both acceptable.

Rice Cakes.—Cook a cupful of rice. When cold, add two cups of milk, the beaten yolks of four eggs and flour to make a stiff batter. Add a tablespoonful of melted butter, a teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar and a pinch of salt. Beat the whites of the eggs very stiff and fold in last. Bake on a hot griddle.

Nellie Maxwell.

FOR SALE

One Essex Model incubator, one hundred and twenty egg size.—W. A. Todd. (ad.)

FARM FOR SALE

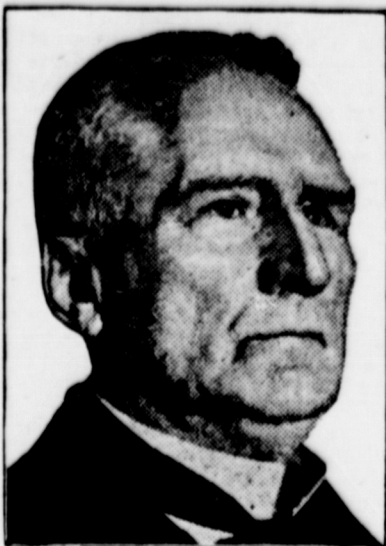
80 acres of land on Richmond and Kingston pike, 2 miles from Berea, for sale. 8 room dwelling, good well, orchard and all necessary out houses. Write, Elitha Bicknell, Berea, Ky., R. F. D. No. 1.

WHITTLE - WHITTLE - WHITTLE

What is more joyful than to sit on a fence and with a sharp jack knife whittle on a stick of wood? You can pass a few odd moments that way—and they may be profitable ones, too; for countless things can be made with a pocket knife and a shingle.

Buy a Thomaston Knife at the Co-operative Store, or of any store—be sure it is a Thomaston.

JOHN S. MOSBY.



Col. Mosby, famous leader of Confederate raiders, is seriously ill in Washington.

DINNER TO VISITING DOCTORS

Dr. Cowley gave a dinner at Boone Tavern, Friday evening, in honor of Dr. Rudolph, an old college friend who is visiting him, and Dr. J. S. Lock of the Rockefeller Commission, who is conducting the anti-hookworm campaign in Berea.

Those at the table with the Doctors were Treasurer Osborne, Profs. Ralpe, Marsh and Smith, Secretary Morton, Mr. Taylor, Drs. Davis and Cowley and Mr. Faulkner, Editor of The Citizen.

A very pleasant hour was spent around the table.

GOOD DEMONSTRATION

That was an interesting demonstration at Holliday's store, Saturday—a double demonstration. As advertised in The Citizen, Mr. Bonavita of Chicago, with an assistant, was on hand demonstrating McLaughlin's coffee, of which the Holliday store is the sole agent in Berea. And it was a demonstration also of the extent to which The Citizen is read in Berea and vicinity, for announcement was made in its columns of Mr. Bonavita's coming, of the fact that the various brands of the coffee would be on display and the beverage might be tested free of charge.

The store, always a busy place, was crowded during most of the day, many hundreds of people being served with the delicious coffee and wafers, and also being made acquainted with the delightful representative of the company.

Those who use coffee certainly know now where they can get a good quality.

THE WINTER LYCEUM COURSE

The Winter Lyceum Course will consist of three numbers instead of four as has been the custom in the past, but the character of the entertainments is so high that more is being spent for three than has ever been spent for four in the past. The members of the committee have learned from past experience that the people of Berea appreciate the BEST, and as a result the aim has been to get it regardless of cost.

On February 12th the Gamble Concert Party makes its third appearance before a Berea audience. The personnel of the party is the same as when last here, being made up of Ernest Gamble, whose fine personality and superb voice make him the delight of all lovers of the human voice; Verna Leona Page who fascinates so more by her delicate, though masterly handling of the violin, than by her winsome manner; and Edward Shonts, a Pianist of such ability that all who heard him in the past will look forward to his coming with eager anticipation.

The second number comes a week after the Gambles, and in Mr. Leland Powers, Berea is making the acquaintance of a man who stands at the head of his profession. Mr. Powers has for years been the head of the Powers School of expression, Boston, and to have it said of any one that he was "Almost as good as Powers" was all that could be said. He gives David Copperfield which is his master piece.

For the third number Capt. Richmond Pierson Gibson is engaged. He gives his great lecture, The World-Struggle for the Blessings of Industrial Liberty, and all who were captivated by his force of reason and eloquence of expression when here two years ago will await the arrival of March 15th with the keenest anticipation.

And the price for a season ticket for ALL OF THESE is but 50 cents.

Distinguished Authors of Kentucky

Former Kentuckians living in New York are to give a banquet to the noted authors of Kentucky on the evening of the Anniversary of Lincoln's birthday, February 12th.

The names of some of those invited will be a reminder to a great many Kentuckians of the distinction in literary lines reached by some of their fellow-citizens, many of whom are better known outside of their home state than by those who are really their neighbors.

The list includes such names as Gen. Basil Duke, Jas. Lane Allen, Jno. Fox, Jr., Joseph A. Ataher, author of historical novels, Madison Cawein, distinguished as a poet, Irvin Cobb, a humorous writer, Mrs. Eliza Calvert

Hall, author of Aunt Jane of Kentucky, Mary Andrews, author of the Perfect Tribute, Alice Hegan Rice, author of Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch, Mrs. Ann Crawford Flexner, who dramatized Mrs. Wiggs and who wrote some other plays, Fanny Macaulay, author of the Lady of the Decoration, Elizabeth Robbins, author of the Open Question, etc., Marie Thompson Davison, author of the Meltin of Molly, said to be the best seller among recent books, Miss Ellen Semple, author of books on Anthropo-geography and geographical literature, Mrs. Geo. Madden Martin, the creator of Emmy Lou, W. J. Lampton, the rhyming humorist, and John Wilson Townsend, literary historian.

THE CONCERT

The most delightful and at the same time the most classical musical treat ever enjoyed by a Berea audience came as a surprise on Saturday evening last. The participants in the program were Mr. Jules Falk, a violinist of international fame, late of the school of Ysaye, Mr. Arthur Fischer, piano soloist, an American product of national repute, and Mr. Malcolm Maynier, a most accomplished accompanist. The program rendered consisted of many numbers from the following famous composers:

Haydn, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Wagner, Dittersdorf, Drela, Hubay, Paganini-Schumann, Liszt, Schubert-Wilhelmy, Tschalkowsky and Wieniawski.

Through the kind suggestion of Dr. Crabbe, of the Richmond Normal School, where they played on Tuesday evening, the artists were brought in touch with Prof. Lewis, the chairman of our Lyceum course. The only available evening was Saturday and although we have been crowded with the rich things of life since the opening of the year, still the Faculty felt that we should grasp this rare opportunity, which could not have been ours under ordinary circumstances. The various societies cordially cooperated and the trio were greeted with the largest audience for a like occasion ever seen in Berea.

Upon their arrival at Boone Tavern, Mr. Taylor discovered Mr. Falk to be a Philadelphia friend of twenty years standing, but when he had lost sight of during his long period of study in Europe. When Mr. Taylor first began his business career, he boarded as a poor boy on Seventh Street near Green, near the one time home of Edgar Allen Poe. As an avocation he took up the study of the organ and often in the evening, his only time for practice, as he sat playing in the little parlor, he could look across the street and see young Falk, then in knee breeches, pacing the floor for hours with his favorite violin.

After several years of unremitting toil of five or six hours daily, Mr. Falk gained the enviable position of first violin in the Philadelphia orchestra. Not being satisfied with his success, he then went abroad to study with Ysaye, and later with Sevcik, the distinguished pedagogue. "So greatly impressed was Sevcik" (to quote from the London correspondent of the Musical Courier) "with the genius of the young violinist that, through the last months of his study in Prague, he received the gift of a daily lesson."

Since then his career has been a series of triumphs. Leaving Prague, where his farewell concert was hailed as one of the musical events of the season, the young musician gave a number of concerts in London. The programs were of such a high order and so successfully executed that his reputation was established as a virtuoso of the first rank. Then came the concert of Marienbad before the late King Edward.

What Jules Falk has achieved by his intense energy, artistic enthusiasm and ideals, rare magnetism and unremitting study, is made manifest in the extraordinary interest aroused during his past two American tours.

Mr. Fischer's work at the piano was exceedingly creditable. His great display of technique showed itself in the Concerto in E minor by Mendelssohn and the Hungarian Rhapsodie No. 8 of Liszt.

Mr. Maynier, the accompanist, won the hearts of the audience in his tonal effects. In fact, each artist seemed to be the complement of the other and all present considered the concert one of the greatest treats of life.

On Sunday morning at the Union Church they rendered the beautiful Ave Maria, Mr. Falk, violin, Mr. Fischer, piano, and Mr. Maynier at the pedal organ. They left here for Pittsburgh, Pa., for their next engagement and thence to Pensacola, Fla.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Continued from First Page
of the Lexington Weather Bureau, was the wettest and warmest January for a generation or more. The highest

temperature reached was 66 degrees on the 20th, while the lowest was 19 on the 9th, the mean temperature for the month being 42, which was 8.6 degrees above the normal. Some rain and snow fell twenty days of the thirty-one, the total precipitation being 10.35 inches or 6.62 inches above the normal. On one day, the 11th, 3.50 inches of water fell. January 1899 was warmer by 2 degrees, and January 1887 had as great a rainfall.

POISONED BY MISTAKE
James Arbuckle, a fancy livestock dealer of Madison County, took carbolic acid through mistake last

MISS ESTHER FOOTE



Miss Esther Foote is one of the charming debutantes of this season in army circles in Washington. She is the daughter of Col. and Mrs. Stephen M. Foote.

WATCH

ENGLE'S BIG SALE

We are going to sell out. 2000 pairs of shoes below cost. 250 suits at one half price. Groceries at a bargain, in fact everything in stock.

THE SALE IS NOW ON

R. J. and CHESTER ENGLE

Wednesday, and died before relief could reach him.

He got up at night claiming that he was sick, and went into an adjoining room to get some medicine.

UNITED STATES NEWS

Continued from First Page

tation of the Presidency to one term of six years. The resolution passed by a vote of 47 to 23. If it should pass the House, also, the first step toward an amendment to the Constitution to that effect will have been taken.

TAKES CORN GROWERS PRIZE

At the National Corn exhibition in Columbia, S. C., last week, Charles Short of Greensburg, Ind., was awarded the grand sweepstakes trophy cup for growing the best ten ears of corn. The cup is valued at one thousand dollars.

A few days later Alabama won the bronze bust of the late Dr. Z. A. Knapp for the best exhibit of corn and canned products from boys and girls clubs.

APPROVED BY TEN STATES

The Oregon Legislature has notified the State Department of its approval of the proposed constitutional amendment providing for the direct election of Senators. Oregon is the tenth state to certify its approval.

CASTRO ENTERS

Although debarred by the immigration officials and held at Ellis Island for nearly a month, Ex-President Castro of Venezuela was released on bail, Friday, and allowed to enter the United States. His release was the result of habeas corpus proceedings.

Gen. Castro was very much elated at his success in the proceedings and was effusive in his remarks about the liberty of this great country. He thinks that the statue of liberty should stand at the entrance of the Panama Canal instead of New York Harbor, and says that the Canal should not be fortified.

MORE ABOUT THE CABINET

Newspaper reports from Miami, O., of conferences held there between W. J. Bryan and Democratic leaders, at the end of the week were to the effect that the cabinet of the new administration has been agreed upon, and that Mr. Bryan is to be the Premier or Secretary of State. On the following day, however, the President elect denied again that definite selections have been made.

LINCOLN MONUMENT
A marble shaft is to be erected in

the Arlington Cemetery on the opposite bank of the Potomac from Washington, near the Lee Mansion. The design and location were approved by Congress last week. The shaft, it is said, will be the finest ever erected. The bill providing for the expenditure is yet to be signed by the President.

What need of a marble monument to perpetuate the name of Lincoln? It would be more in keeping with his spirit to spend any surplus revenue that we have in an effort to benefit humanity.

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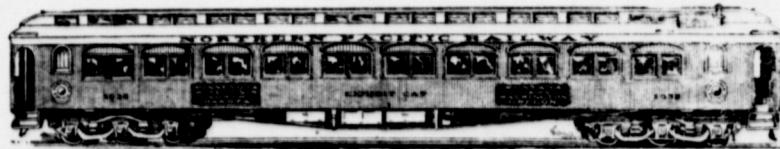
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Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

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A seventy-five foot railroad car specially designed and decorated to exhibit products of the Great and Fertile Northwest. Prepared and sent out by the Northern Pacific Railway to SHOW YOU what is being raised by prosperous farmers and fruit growers in the rich states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.



In this car you will see what you could do if you were located along the Scenic Highway in The Land of Fortune.

You could farm by intensive methods on irrigated land, or you could "dry-farm" on non-irrigated land. You could raise fruit, vegetables, poultry and dairy products, making money and enjoying life just as thousands of people are doing out in this marvelous country.

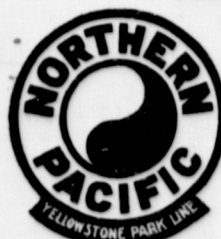
This Exhibit Car, which you are cordially invited to inspect, will be at

L. & N. DEPOT, BERE A, KY.

Wednesday, February 12, 1:30 p. m. to 8 p. m.

Thursday, February 13, 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Friday, February 14, 8 a. m. to 1 p. m.



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L. J. BRICKER, Gen'l Immigration Agent, St. Paul, Minn.
A. M. CLELAND, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

BOTH SIDES of the SHIELD



by MAJOR
ARCHIBALD W. BUTT



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PRESIDENT TAFT'S TOUCHING TRIBUTE TO MAJOR ARCHIBALD W. BUTT.

Major Archibald W. Butt was one of the heroes of the Titanic. He was President Taft's military aid. After Major Butt's death the president, with tears in his eyes and faltering voice, made him the subject of one of the most heartfelt eulogies ever pronounced over a gallant man, praising his manhood, his courage, his loyalty, his self sacrifice.

"Everybody knew Archie as 'Archie,'" said the president. "I cannot go into a box at a theater, I cannot turn around in my room, I cannot go anywhere, without expecting to see his smiling face or to hear his cheerful voice in greeting. The life of the president is rather isolated, and those appointed to live with him come much closer to him than any one else. The bond is very close, and it is difficult to speak on such an occasion.

"Archie Butt's character was simple, straightforward and incapable of intrigue. A clear sense of humor lightened his life and those about him. Life was not for him a troubled problem. He was a soldier, and, when he was appointed to serve under another, to that other he rendered implicit loyalty. I never knew a man who had so much self abnegation, so much self sacrifice, as Archie Butt.

"Occasions like the sinking of the Titanic frequently develop unforeseen traits in men. It makes them heroes when you don't expect it. But with Archie it was just as natural for him to help those about him as it was for him to ask me to permit him to do something for some one for me.

"He was on the deck of the Titanic exactly what he was everywhere. He leaves a void with those who loved him, but the circumstances of his going are all that we would have had, and, while tears fill the eyes and the voice is choked, we are felicitated by the memory of what he was."

Before entering upon military life Major Butt displayed high literary ability. The best of his stories is "Both Sides of the Shield," a splendidly written romance of love and war.

CHAPTER I.

The City Editor's Assignment.

M. PALMER.—You will start for the south tomorrow and write a series of letters on the educational and social conditions existing in that section. Avoid the cities and beaten tracks and let your pictures be drawn from life. This will be an order on the business office for what money you may need.

Such were the orders I found one morning on my desk in the city editor's room of a well known Boston newspaper. Of the labor involved in such an assignment I was ignorant, and I saw only a pleasant trip in that part of my country in which I had never traveled. I had been employed on the paper for a comparatively short time—in fact, I had been in journalism for a period of less than two years—so that such an assignment as the one now given me was highly flattering to me, and I knew it would be equally gratifying to my father, who had watched my career with that interest which attaches solely to an only son. I had not been out of Harvard very long when I had taken the advice of an eminent literary man, a friend of my father, and entered journalism as a first stepping stone to literary distinction. The few short stories I had written, however, had been returned to me by the magazines to which I had sent them with a promptness that was calculated to dampen my ardor and otherwise to discourage me. I had been led to believe that my style was exceptionally good and that I was not without a keen sense of humor, at the same time possessing a proper appreciation of the pathetic.

I had taken a prize at the high school for an essay, and later, when my talents began to develop at the university, I was elected to fill a place on the editorial staff of one of the monthly periodicals published there. I was chagrined, therefore, when my manuscripts, written legibly on fine linen paper, tied with the best silk ribbon to be had, came back to me. I began to form a very poor opinion of our magazines. Possessing an independent fortune, I determined to publish my writings in book form at my own expense. I took my manuscripts to a publisher, who, honest man that he was, was kind enough to tell me that people did not think much of books published at the author's own expense. Determined at length to get a proper estimate of my work, I sought out an old friend of the family who had achieved fame by his pen. He reviewed my stories and in a ruthless sort of way, as it seemed to me then, told me that some of my ideas were good, but expressed clumsily. He advised me to cease all attempts at literary composition and to seek a place on a newspaper. "Writing must become a habit with you," he said, "before you can hope to express your thoughts gracefully. What you need most is ease, and if you can avoid the pitfalls of journalism you may in time succeed in your ambition." It took me just another six months to make up my mind to follow his advice, and when I did so it was with some degree of humiliation that I discovered that there was not a reporter on the paper who did not write better than I. Constant application in my new undertaking, however, and the hard work I had done at the university soon brought me my reward. I was being singled out constantly for important local assignments, and once I had been sent to Washington on a delicate mission.

I picked up again the order which lay on my desk and read it over the second time. I thought I saw the earmarks of politics in it, and, while the racial question was not mentioned, I believe that it was this problem I was to discuss. I had made a suggestion on this line some months before, but the managing editor had not taken kindly to the idea at the time. The order as I read it over seemed indefinite, I thought, and I started with it to the managing editor's room. As I presented myself before that austere little cripple physical, but not mental, for

mentally he was a giant—I was outwardly calm, but my heart was beating a tattoo inside, for there were few of us who did not fear to stand before him unless very sure of the ground on which we stood. I said, however, in a businesslike way, as if such assignments were daily occurrences to me: "I have come to see you about this assignment, sir."

"What assignment?" he asked.

"For me to go south tomorrow," I answered.

"Oh, you are Palmer, are you?" he said, calmly looking me over through his spectacles. "I thought you were older. I have noticed your work and



"Oh, you are Palmer, are you?"

gave you the present assignment on account of it. Have you come to say you are not equal to it?"

I was somewhat surprised when I learned that he did not even remember me, but the fact that he had judged me by my work was at least gratifying, so I hastened to say:

"No, sir. I feel perfectly able to do the work, but the order appears a little indefinite to me as to time."

Without looking up again, for he had resumed his proofreading, he said:

"Take your own time, but I shall say two months ought to suffice. What I want are facts, not discolored, distorted pictures."

He did not even say good morning. Indeed, he seemed to have dismissed me from his mind. With an indifferent bow I retired, wondering why managing editors think it a part of their official duties to be ill-mannered. I was sorry that I had not asked him exactly what he wanted, but on this point I felt reasonably certain. However, for there was to be a presidential election the following year, and the more I thought of it the more certain I became that my letters were to be used to arouse sentiment in New England against the opposing party and thereby make certain the electoral vote of that section. My work would not only make certain the New England vote, but possibly save the vote of some of the middle western states. My father had been an abolitionist and his father before him. They had been called doctrinaires by their neighbors, but they had lived to see those principles become the nation's shibboleth. My father lived to modify many of his ideas, but I refused persistently to modify my views as they had been inculcated into me by my rugged old grandfather.

As I read the order of my assignment over again it seemed to me to be a command to charge the enemy. The old abolition blood was in my veins and was running at high tide.

With feverish haste I made ready for my departure. Packing up a few things and putting my writing materials in my grip where I could the more easily get at them, I started for what I still looked upon as the enemy's country.

As I sped south the possibilities of a brilliant future arose before me. When I reached Baltimore I looked down from the window of the car and recalled the scenes enacted there, when my father was one of those stoned while on their way to the defense of their country. The day grew rapidly on, and as the train pulled into Washington the lofty dome of the capitol, bathed in the fresh light of an April morning, dispelled my resentful thoughts and led them back to the beautiful scenes which were always uppermost in my father's memory whenever he talked of the south and of the friends he had made there after the bitter days of the campaign were over. After leaving Washington every station became of interest, and there was no detail from which I did not draw some moral. I had determined to pierce the border states and seek for the information I desired from the land where the palmetto, the pine and the live oak live side by side. The windows of the car had been raised and through them came the bracing winds from the Blue Ridge, and I could catch occasionally the strange minor notes of the negroes at work in the fields. I was alive to every impression, and I took out my notebook to chain in my memory some of the passing scenes.

That evening I finished my first letter and mailed it from the train.

When I reached Atlanta I made inquiry as to the best means of reaching some of the outlying counties, where I could study the social and educational conditions of this people out of the beaten tracks and away from the thriving centers through which I had passed, and which, according to my preconceived opinions, were the result of northern capital or New England energy. I remained in the vicinity of this city for several days, making journeys into the country and taking notes of the field hands and making inquiry as to the wages paid and the amount of labor performed by the average hand. My zeal was unabated, and I was on the point of putting all my figures into a letter when my enthusiasm received a check that came near causing me to throw up my assignment, which I would have done without hesitation had I not feared it would mean a summary dismissal from the paper as well. On coming in from the factory district one afternoon I found a letter from the managing editor. It said:

We want facts. Your letter mailed on the train found useless and has been thrown in the wastebasket. If true, it was a very good editorial, but we do not want editorials from you. If you still have my order read it over and you will find in it nothing about the racial question or political problems. Study the white people, especially the families of the old regime, and bear in mind always that whatever you write will be copied there. Your letters, therefore, should be just and truthful, whatever else there may be. If you were an artist with the brush I should say paint a picture of some old colonial homesteads and antebellum plantations. Since you can't paint, write of them as they are. Bring the scenes in Georgia vividly before the people of Boston. They can draw their own conclusions. Let your pictures be of people and places only as you see them.

That was all, but it was sufficient to shatter my hopes and discourage all further attempts to make sure of the electoral vote of New England. This consolation and with a vague sense of my own ignorance, I boarded a train that night bound somewhere in a southerly direction. I did not know and I did not care where.

When I awoke the next morning the odor which filled every crevice of the car told me that I had entered the pine-belt of Georgia during my sleep. I threw up my window and inhaled great drafts of fresh air. I felt vigorous and ready to carry out my assign-

ment, no matter where it led me, the farther into the pine forests and out of the reach of managing editors. I thought, the better. Later in the day I left the main road and took the narrow gauge line which I was told followed the bed of the Savannah river and passed through several of the most historic counties of the state, rich in memories of the past and peopled mostly by remnants of the old colonial and antebellum families, who had in the past made them the most influential centers of the state.

The railroad wended its way through a beautiful rolling country studded with pines and cedars. The wild flowers grew up to the very tracks, and the earth seemed carpeted with soft, velvety moss. Through the pines I caught glimpses occasionally of stately old residences, with their gardens unkempt and the weeds growing in wild profusion. Where the fences had fallen they had been left to decay, but the fields were plowed and showed signs of cultivation at a cost of great labor.

We stopped at several stations, and around each there was an air of happy indolence that lent a charm to the dilapidated wooden sheds which stood for depots, and in front of these there were always to be seen some antiquated wagon or carryall. These latter were invariably filled with half grown boys and girls laughing and chattering like a lot of magpies as the train pulled up. They were there presumably to get the mail, but as I thought more likely to exchange bits of gossip and to find out what was "going on" down the road. I gave myself up to listening to their chatter, and I found myself wondering as the train would start again on its slow journey how many of these bright and innocent faces there would be at the next station to greet us. It would indeed take some time, I thought, to get a proper estimate of these people, whose clothes would indicate that they belonged to the farming and laboring classes, but whose conversation, accent and grammatical phrasing would lead one to believe they represented a class better educated and with more culture than one is likely to discover in such out of the way counties as those through which we were now passing.

By degrees the few passengers who had taken this train got off, and toward the end of the journey there was no one in the coach but a venerable looking old gentleman and myself. He wore a long frock coat and an old fashioned silk hat. He represented a type I had begun to know and recognize. He seemed well known along the road. It was "Howdy, Colonel Turpin?" at every station now, and some one always asked, "How's Ellen?" His clean shaven face would wreath itself in a smile as invariably he would make answer:

"Ellen's well, but between the cooking and the music she has little time left to frolic with you young people."

"It's her own fault," said some one at one of the stations, "for all she has got to do is to choose which farm she prefers, that of Squire Hawkins or Jim Wadley's Hollyhurst." At this there was a burst of merriment from the young people in the wagons.

"Don't be putting such notions in my Ellen's head just now," he would laugh back. "Ellen and Bud have their old father and mother to look after for awhile yet, to say nothing of the Pines."

"Bud can do that by himself," called out one youth. Then he suddenly turned red and hung his head as he saw the girls casting their eyes from one to the other and laughing.

"I dare say there are others of us who have used that argument to Ellen before this and many a time," added another boy scarce out of his teens. "so you need not bother to repeat it, Colonel."

By the time our train had started again I had determined to introduce myself to the colonel, for I saw material in him for a letter. By way of opening operations I asked him the distance to Oglethorpe station, where I had expected to leave the train.

"About five miles, sir," he said, and, with a courteous, old fashioned bow across the aisle, he added, "May I ask if you are bound there?"

I told him that was my destination. He then continued:

"If it be not too impertinent, may I ask you what takes you to such an out of the way place? You are not a lawyer from Atlanta, are you, sir?"

There seemed to me to be a note of alarm in the question, and he appeared greatly relieved and his face brightened visibly when I told him that I was not a lawyer and was visiting Georgia for the first time. I soon learned the cause of his anxiety as to the matter of my profession, for in a confidential whisper, which could have been heard throughout the car had there been others in it, he said:

"When smart looking young men like you come up this road they bring trouble with them usually and as often leave more behind, sir."

"How is that?" determined to burrow as deep as possible in this antebellum soil, which I believed to be rich from the wild and uncultivated growth of experience. "Don't smart looking men often come up this road?"

"Hardly ever but to foreclose some poor devil's mortgage." Here he began to laugh moderately, and when his risibles had subsided sufficiently to explain for I was somewhat surprised at his sudden burst of merriment, he said:

"I'll bet you a pine knot all sawed up against a bushel of potatoes that at a half dozen stations bets are being made right now that you have come up to foreclose the mortgage on the Pines. That's my place, you know. I'll have a good laugh at their expense when I do down the road again."

"Are all the plantations about here mortgaged?" I asked.

"Mostly," he said. "I know my plantation is, and heavily, too, but most of the planters don't like to acknowledge it. Old Bill Hollins rowed his wasn't for ten years, and then one day a fellow looking about like you came up and closed him out. He was so ashamed at being caught in a lie that he moved out of the county and has never been back since."

"I sincerely hope, sir, that your frankness in the matter may be rewarded by an indefinite delay in the foreclosure proceedings," I said, deeply touched at the honest avowal of the old gentleman, who, I saw, felt much deeper on the subject than he would have liked me to think.

"I don't know," he said; "I can't tell. Up to this time Bud has been able to meet the interest regularly, and as long as he does that I suppose we have little to fear."

CHAPTER II.

A Quest at the Pines.

P. RESENTLY I asked what accommodations were to be had at Oglethorpe.

"Mighty poor, mighty poor. That is, if you stay in the town. But if you are going to be long in the vicinity you might get board in one of the farmhouses outside of the town."

I thanked him and then explained that I was a writer and that I was collecting material for a story.

"A book?" he said, showing great interest at once and carefully scanning my face through his spectacles.

"Yes," I answered, which was the truth at least, for I had suddenly conceived the idea of collecting data for a novel. For where else, I thought, could there be better characters and scenery than right here? My aged companion looked thoughtful for a moment and then said:

"May I ask if you have any references or if you know anybody in these parts?"

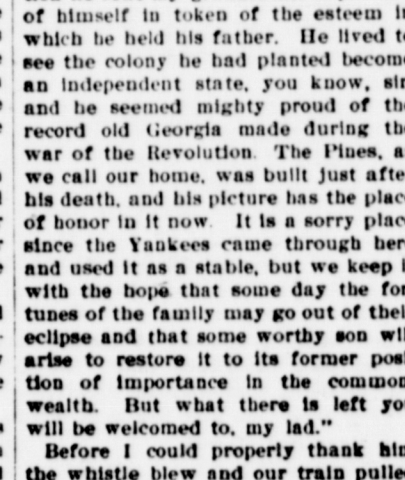
I mentioned several persons within the state whom my father had known, and these seemed to satisfy him, for he continued:

"If you are of a mind to accept my hospitality we will be glad to put you up and to share what we have with you. I guess Bud would enjoy your company, and Ellen and Mary—Mary's my wife, you know—would make you welcome."

"It would be a great convenience to me," I said and thanked him, "for I know nothing of this country, and you seem to be very well acquainted."

"I ought to be," he said, "for my family has been in these parts since General Oglethorpe, that great philanthropist and friend of the poor, first came to Georgia. The last time he came to this country he made my great-grandfather's house his headquarters when on his way from Fort Augusta to Savannah. Just before the Revolution he sent my grandfather a portrait of himself in token of the esteem in which he held his father. He lived to see the colony he had planted become an independent state, you know, sir, and he seemed mighty proud of the record old Georgia made during the war of the Revolution. The Pines, as we call our home, was built just after his death, and his picture has the place of honor in it now. It is a sorry place since the Yankees came through here and used it as a stable, but we keep it with the hope that some day the fortunes of the family may go out of their eclipse and that some worthy son will arise to restore it to its former position of importance in the commonwealth. But what there is left you will be welcomed to, my lad."

Before I could properly thank him the whistle blew and our train pulled



"If I know'd yer had gists I'd sure have brought the coach."



Into Oglethorpe. The colonel advanced and, calling out to an old negro, whom he addressed as Jefferson, or doted him to bring the wagon nearer, as there was a trunk to get.

"If I know'd yer had gists, Mars George, I'd sure have brought the coach," said the old ducky, looking apologetically at the wagon he was on. The colonel told him that I was going to stay some time and that he 'reckoned I would know all they had soon and so he would not begin by offering excuses.

"By the way, sir," he said as we stepped off the platform "I have not the pleasure of knowing your name though you have heard mine often

enough this morning." I had, indeed, overlooked that detail or else felt indifferent to it, but I handed him my card, which he read carefully and then asked:

"I reckon you ain't no relation to the Palmers of Kentucky. I roomed with two men from that state of your name years ago when I was at Princeton."

I told the colonel that I was not from Kentucky, but thought there was some kinship. I had intended telling him that in all probability the Kentucky Palmers would not know of me, but I did not finish my explanation, for as soon as I mentioned kinship he grasped my hand warmly and said:

"Then, sir, you can make yourself at home in my house as long as you care to, for there were never two finer fellows than those Palmer boys, even if they did join the Yankee army during the war. I tell you, sir, I am proud and happy to entertain one of their blood at the Pines. And now, Jefferson, drive fast, for we must let Miss Ellen know we have a guest."

The Pines was a distance of some five miles from the town limits. It was appropriately named, for after we entered the grounds we passed into a primeval forest of tall and stately pine trees. The long needles waved in the wind, and there was a mournful cadence in the branches, different from the song we hear in the northern forests. The ground was covered with pine straw, and it might have been falling there and ungathered for generations, so thickly did it seem to lie. We crossed a branch over which there had been built an old stone bridge, now covered with vines.

"That, sir, was built as a memorial to General Oglethorpe," said my old host, seeing my curiosity, for the bridge was out of all proportion to the size of the stream. "When the general paid his memorable visit to this place it was right there, sir, that he drew from his pocket a small flask and after offering my grandfather a dram took one himself. You must know, sir, that the great philanthropist was supposed to be a teetotaler and certainly never took a drink in the presence of any of his colonists for fear of setting them a bad example. That little act shows as nothing else could the great confidence and esteem in which he held my worthy progenitor."

I was anxious to hear more of this episode, but feared to get the colonel started on what was evidently to him an important bit of family history and which I suspected strongly had become a hobby. "Some day Ellen shall walk here with you," he added, "and show you the inscriptions on it. You will find them interesting."

Ellen again, I was beginning to feel the keenest anxiety to meet this Ellen and to wonder what she could be—half cook and half lady. I had begun to think from the little bits I had picked up concerning her during the day. We passed from the pine trees into a long avenue of cedars, and when we emerged from this the Pines in all its solitary and lonely grandeur stood before us, rich in coloring from the setting sun that bathed it in a crimson glow. As I looked at it in wonderment it might have been a dream out of the past that had taken shape and floated now across my vision. Its front and sides were flanked with colossal columns of the Doric type, and the low wings running at right angles to the body of the house were covered with vines which almost hid the low porch.

This porch was supported by diminutive columns of the same graceful curves. I was so moved by the beauty of the whole at first that I failed to note that some of the columns were on the point of falling and that others were crumbling to decay. The plaster had fallen from many of them, showing a dull red brick behind. But these evidences of decay gave an additional charm to the scene, augmenting its perfection as a whole and keeping it in perfect harmony with its owner and the neighborhood of that section. It seemed to typify the generation then living there and fighting against its own decay. I was awakened from my dreamy thought by hearing the colonel calling loudly for some one to get the horse. Presently there came from around one of the wings a little, half naked urchin, who said that Mrs. Turpin had gone to the Trig funeral, and that Miss Ellen was cooking the dinner, and that "Young Marsa" had not come from the fields.

"Then tell Miss Ellen, Sammie, to put another finger in the pie, for I have brought a guest home with me. Now, sir," turning to me, "if you will come with me, I will show you your room and bid you make yourself at home."

We passed under the huge doorway and entered a large hall which was as wide as any room I could remember in my grandfather's house in New England. It was almost bare of furniture. There were two or more large mahogany sofas which had once been lined with black horsehair, but this latter was so much worn that the matting showed beneath it in places, and in others it was patched with bright colored calico and sometimes with pieces of faded silk. The colonel led me up a flight of stairs, bare of carpet, but clean and polished.

(Continued next week.)

Queer Medical Treatment.

"Spotted fever" received some queer treatment in John Wesley's day, according to Wesley's journal of September, 1746. A man named John Trembath had the fever and Wesley wrote: "It was the second relapse into the spotted fever, in the height of which they gave him sack, cold milk and apples, plums, as much as he could swallow. I can see no way to account for his recovery, but that he had not yet finished his work."

Farm and Garden

KILL FRUIT TREE PEST.

Slugs Must Be Destroyed if You Expect Crop of Cherries or Plums.

Nearly every year cherry and plum trees in Iowa suffer a large amount of damage on account of the common pear slug or cherry slug. While the control of this insect has not been considered a very difficult problem, yet it often happens that foliage is greatly damaged before the owner is aware that any slugs are on his trees.

The summary of a bulletin on the work of the slug, issued by the Iowa State College of Agriculture, says that the pear slug or cherry slug is a dark, almost black, slimy slug, about two-fifths of an inch long when full grown, which feeds on cherry, pear and plum leaves.

These slugs feed on the upper sides of the leaves, eating out all the tissue except the veins and the lower surface. The injured leaves become dry and brown and fall from the trees, which



Photograph by Iowa State College of Agriculture.

are sometimes left entirely bare of foliage in midsummer. Trees are often killed as a result of repeated defoliation. A short crop of fruit follows a severe attack by this insect, on account of the weakened condition of the tree. The slugs appear twice during the year, and trees should be sprayed as soon as they appear. In central Iowa the slugs appear, first, about the middle of June; second, about the third week in July.

Insect powder can be used against these slugs by merely dusting it over the leaves. Hellebore may be used either in a dry or a liquid form. It must be fresh for effective use. For a dry application use hellebore, one pound to five pounds of air slaked lime. For a liquid application use it one pound to a barrel of water. Lead arsenate (prepared), two pounds in fifty gallons of water, was effective.

Paris green, a pound in 150 gallons of water, was also effective. Some quicklime, about a pound to each fifty gallons of water, should be added to the spray to prevent burning of the leaves. Kerosene emulsion containing 10 per cent of kerosene was effective. Whale oil soap, a pound to two gallons of water; white laundry soap and white soap, one ten ounce bar to two gallons of water, were effective. The soap is merely dissolved in water by boiling and sprayed while still warm.

Hellebore, lead arsenate and paris green are the least expensive of these treatments. If a spraying is necessary while there is fruit on the trees hellebore or some other material than an arsenical should be used.

Cultivation under infested trees is of value since it disturbs the cocoons in the soil there.

It is said that weeds cost the farmers of this country \$2,000,000,000 a year. They cost more than any one of our most important crops produces. Plow them under while green.

Overhead Irrigation. The overhead system of irrigation is making rapid progress in all parts of the country. Irrigation is an insurance, and an immense number of growers are making provision for this sort of protection. The cost per acre ranges from \$100 to \$150, and the services of a plumber are not needed to install the system.—National Stockman and Farmer.

Wheat Bran For Chicks. Wheat bran is good for chicks, good for layers and makes a good bone and tissue builder. Fowls must have several kinds of food. No one grain or food will be relished by fowls if made an exclusive diet.

PESTS ON THE SWEET POTATO

Arsenical Poisons Found Best in Dealing With Beetles and Cutworms.

The sweet potato crop is subject to more or less serious injury from insect pests. All of the really injurious species attack the plants in the early stages of their growth in the field. This is usually some time after the middle of May. The danger period lasts until the plants have taken hold and have begun to grow vigorously. In recent years the tendency has been to risk frost in early fall and plant late.

One of the most troublesome insects is the sweet potato flea beetle. It is about one-sixteenth of an inch long and has a brassy brown coat.

These beetles chew out narrow grooves or channels on either the upper or under side of the leaves. These channels are at first close to and parallel with some of the principal veins. If the weather happens to be dry and hot the entire plant will probably die.

To destroy this insect an application of arsenical poison may be used. The simplest plan is to dip the plants before setting in a mixture of one pound 14 per cent arsenate of lead to ten gallons of water. If 12 per cent arsenate of lead is used, one pound should be added to six gallons of water. This will not injure the plants in any way. Spraying will not answer the same purpose as dipping, because it is impossible to coat the leaves on the under side.

Bran is very attractive to cutworms, and they may be killed in the field by the use of poisoned bran. They take this food in preference to the green plants. To poison the bran mix one pound of white arsenate and paris green with fifty pounds of bran and five pounds powdered sugar. Add water enough to moisten thoroughly. A spoonful of this to a hill of plants will attract every cutworm in the field in two or three nights.—American Agriculturist.

ANCIENT FARMING WISDOM.

Cato proclaimed the fundamentals of good agriculture in his "De Re Rustica" when he said: "What is the first principle of good agriculture? To plow well. What is the second? To plow again. And the third is to manure."

To the farmer who kept stock he said:

"Plan to have a big compost heap and take the best care of manure. When it is hauled out see that it is well rotted and spread."

And to the farmer who had no stock he said:

"You can make manure out of litter, lupine straw, chaff, bean stalks, husks and the leaves of the flax and oak."

Useful Garden Tool.

My grandfather was a blacksmith and fashioned a tool which has been of great service to us in weeding and transplanting small plants, says a correspondent of Farm and Fireside.

It is simply a miniature hoe made entirely of steel with a blade three inches long and one and one-half inches wide, handle twelve inches long, ending in a small trowel one and one-half inches wide at place of greatest width and tapering to a point.

It can be used to loosen soil around small plants set a few inches apart, to dig weeds, for transplanting small plants and for clearing larger plants of bugs and worms. It is a necessary part of a greenhouse or hotbed outfit.

How to Drive Nails.

To drive nails easily and prevent them from splitting thin boards or furniture first drive them into tallow or homemade soap or drive them into a bar of soap. They will then slip into the wood with little danger of splitting it.

What the Lawyers Tell Us.

A court will not compel the specific performance of a contract in favor of one who has not been diligent in performing his obligation under the contract.—Towner versus Blue, Wash. 109, Pac. 601.

It is not the duty of the postmaster to keep the roads passable for mail carriers nor to see that it is done. Unless the patrons of the route provide sufficient roads for the mail carriers they will have irregular mail delivery, and there is no legal help for it.

One who, with notice of what is happening, negligently allows oil kept on his premises for fuel to escape on to the premises of another and into a stream running through it with the result that hogs kept there are killed by drinking it is liable for damages.—Mexia Light Co. versus Texas, 120 S. W. 534.

Where an agricultural implement was sold under a warranty that it would do good work and required the purchaser to notify the seller of any failure to fulfill the warranty it was held that if the machine failed to fulfill the warranty while the seller's agent was present to test it the buyer was not required to give notice of the failure, as the presence of the agent of the seller dispensed with this requirement.—Acme Harvesting Mach. Co. versus Barkley (S. Dak.), 118 N. W. Rep. 930.

INTENSIVE FARMING

Conducted by FRANK S. MONTGOMERY, M.S.
Instructor in Animal Husbandry, and Special Investigator

Sweet Clover Culture

The following is a summary of Farmers' Bulletin 485 together with a few extracts from the text of this bulletin which are believed to be of special interest to our region of country:

Almost any reasonably well drained soil will produce sweet clover. In fact it is about equal to Alsike clover in its ability to withstand poor drainage. It grows best on rich, well limed land. It succeeds on newly exposed clay.

Sweet clover requires a very firm seed bed. It succeeds well if sowed on corn ground about the middle of May with no cultivation of the soil except to harrow in the seed with a spike harrow. It is not believed advisable to spend money for fertilizers for this crop since it succeeds on very poor soils without fertilizers.

Summary and Conclusion

The data at hand indicate that when properly handled sweet clover is a valuable addition to the farm crops of many sections.

It is efficient as a soil renovator, by reason of the large amount of nitrogen it is able to take from the air as well as the humus added to the soil when it is turned under or from the decay of roots when the crop is harvested.

Sweet clover will grow on soils too low in humus content for the favorable growth of most other legumes.

Its large roots, which develop the first year, facilitate drainage and do much to break up and improve the tilth of the soils which lie below the reach of the plow, as these roots rapidly decay when the plant dies, and their effect is therefore almost immediate.

Sweet clover occurs as a weed usually along roadsides, in vacant lots, in fence corners, along irrigation ditches, and in other places not utilized or cultivated.

It is not troublesome in cultivated fields or meadows as ordinarily treated, because it can not persevere more than two years from one seeding.

The presence of some hard seed which does not usually germinate the first season may enable it to continue in a meadow for a number of

years longer.

Sweet clover can usually be killed by mowing when in full or late bloom.

The presence of sweet clover on otherwise bare soils, even as a weed, is not necessarily to be condemned, as it is building up the soil in both humus and nitrogen content and is thus preparing it for subsequent profitable crops.

The great number of failures in obtaining a stand of sweet clover are due in part to the high percentage of hard seed and in part to seeding on too loose a seed bed, especially when combined with a lack of inoculation.

Spring seeding in general is satisfactory, but in the South excellent stands are also obtained from late winter seedings. The latter method may prove generally applicable wherever there is abundant rainfall.

Analysis and feeding experiments indicate that it is nearly equal to alfalfa in feeding value.

The feeding value, palatability, and presumably the digestibility decrease rapidly after the blooming period.

Sweet Clover in Kentucky

On the limestone hills of northern Kentucky sweet clover is proving to be a very valuable plant in restoring the old-time productivity of the soils. A decade ago many farms were coming to be abandoned, owing to their low productive capacity. Many of the fields contained gullies which washed, making the farms even less valuable. Sweet clover was introduced as a bee plant in some of the waste places in this section and proved so efficient as a soil improver that it has been largely utilized on a great many farms in this section.

As a result of the introduction of sweet clover many of these farms are no longer abandoned but are producing satisfactory incomes for those who are working them. The fields are utilized as pasture and for hay while the soil is being built up and the gullies stopped from washing. When the process of natural reclamation has gone far enough the ground is plowed and put into corn.

To organize a young peoples' club, and a mens' brotherhood. He was also one of the prime movers in a corn carnival and has a movement started to have a horse and corn show this coming fall. The people of Seward are sorry to lose Mr. Johnson, but he will be felt for good in any community in which he casts his lot. Berea College has more friends by Mr. Johnson having been with us, and he is a representative of whom you may be proud. May her product ever be as true, as loyal to her as Mr. Johnson has shown himself to be.

Charles E. C. Trueblood.
Pastor Congregational Church.

FORMER STUDENT MAKING GOOD BY BEING GOOD

Seward, Illinois.

Editor Citizen:

Dear Sir:

Mr. Burr Johnson who was for some time a student in Berea, but who is now a resident of Illinois, has just received word of his appointment as manager of a large stock farm near Atwater, Minn.

During the past year he has been employed on a farm near Seward, Ill., and has been quite a factor in the religious and social life of that community. He succeeded in helping

MILK AND CREAM HINTS

By O. F. HUNZIKER, Chief of the Dairy Department, Purdue Experiment Station—Purdue University Agricultural Extension.

During these hot days and sultry nights the milk and cream on the farm requires special attention. The summer weather that is so much needed to mature the corn and other grains also accelerates the life and growth of the germs in milk and cream.

The bacteria that are in the milk and cream may become the direct cause of such diseases as summer complaint and colic among infants and of poor quality of the butter, cheese and condensed milk turned out in our creameries, cheese factories and condensaries.

Improper Care Causes Poor Quality.

The high death rate among infants in summer, sour, rancid butter, gassy cheese and spoiled condensed milk are the direct result of improper care of milk and cream on the farm. The dairyman, who sells milk for direct consumption, is in a measure responsible for the health and life of the public consuming his product and his receipts from the factory are largely governed by the milk and cream, which he delivers at or ships to the factory.

With proper care of his milk and cream, the dairyman becomes a benefactor to the human family and a mighty agent in the financial success of the butter, cheese and condensed milk industry as well as the guardian of the success of his own business and prosperity.

Care of Milk and Cream.

The chief factors required for the milk to reach the consumer and factory in proper conditions are cleanliness and low temperature.

Wipe off the udder with a clean damp cloth before milking. Milk into a clean pail with clean dry hands. Strain the milk as soon as drawn, in a clean room, free from dust and foul odors. Use a wire mesh strainer

(60 to 80 mesh to the inch) instead of a cheesecloth strainer, as the latter is hard to cleanse and is never really clean.

Cool the milk to as low a temperature as the available water on the farm permits. Use ice, if available. Cooling to 60 degrees F. is better than no cooling at all, but lower temperature is preferable. Keep the milk cold until it leaves the farm.

The simplest way to cool the milk is to set the can in a box, trough, tub or half barrel of water and stir the milk to hasten the cooling. If running water is available let it run through the trough continuously; if not, change the water at least once before retiring for the night.

If the milk is separated, cool the cream immediately after separation and keep it cool until it leaves the farm.

When hauling milk and cream to the factory or station cover the cans with a wet blanket to protect them from the sun. If left at the station before train time set the cans in cold water or in the shade at the station.

How to Cleanse Dairy Utensils. Rinse all dippers, pails, strainer, cans, etc., with cold water. Wash them thoroughly with hot water, to which some washing powder has been added, scrub with a brush until all remnants of milk are removed. Then rinse the utensils thoroughly with scalding hot water. Do not wipe them off with a cloth; they do not need it; but incline them on a clean shelf or over pails so that the water can drain off readily.

Cleaning the Separator.

Flush the separator with plenty of cold water immediately after use. Take the bowl apart and wash with warm water and washing powder all parts until they are thoroughly clean. Then rinse them thoroughly with scalding hot water and place them in the clean milk supply tank to drain.

Do Not Mix Warm With Cold. Never mix warm morning's milk or cream with the cold milk or cream of the previous evening. Such a mixture sours quickly. If the two must be mixed, cool the warm milk or cream before mixing, otherwise haul or ship to the factory in separate cans.

SIX DOORS FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Printing, Commercial. FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going through College, but desire more general education. This is just the thing for those preparing for medical studies or other professions without a college course. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole Institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

Questions Answered

BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS. Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "DOLLAR DEPOSIT," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs. Second an "INCIDENTAL FEE" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term; in Academy and Normal \$6.00 and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due January 1, 1913 . . .	\$20.00	\$22.20	\$23.20
Board for 6 weeks, due Feb. 12, . .	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$31.20	\$32.20
If paid in advance	\$28.50	\$30.70	\$31.70
SPRING TERM			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	5.00	5.00
Board 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 26, 1913 . . .	15.75	17.75	18.75
Board 5 weeks due Apr. 30, 1913 . .	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$24.50	\$25.50
If paid in advance	\$22.00	\$24.00	\$25.00

*This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses—Business.

	Fall	Winter	Spring	Total
Stenography and Typewriting . . .	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00	\$36.00
Bookkeeping (regular course) . . .	14.00	12.00	10.00	36.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Business course studies for students in other departments:				
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50	27.00
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each . . .	2.10	1.80	1.50	5.40

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Winter Term opened January 1st, 1913!

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

D. WALTER MORTON, Berea, Ky.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

PRIVETT
Privett, Feb. 1.—We are having some nice weather at present. The farmers are all making good use of the time in preparing for their crops. —There are several cases of measles in this vicinity. —A. J. Cook is no better at present. —Lucy Bowles' school is progressing nicely. —Steve Rice and wife, who have recently married, moved into the house with his father-in-law, John Ward, near Privett. —The Misses May and Sophia Madden spent last Sunday at L. J. Peters. —Stephen Farmer's baby died last Saturday with inflammation of the nerves. It was taken to the Anderson cemetery for burial. —Zella Spurlock is very sick with bronchitis. —Hence Brumback bought a house and lot from his brother, James, and will move to it shortly. —Arch and Eva Peters spent last Saturday night and Sunday with Nora, Chester and Everett Jones and had a delightful time. The candy and the interesting games of dominoes were very much enjoyed. —James Spence and daughter of Owsley County were at A. Hamilton's last week having dental work done. —Bent Andrew is able to be out again. —Zack Ward and family have moved from Privett to Maulden. We were very sorry to have them leave. —J. B. Begley is erecting a new building in Gray Hawk. He will move in a few weeks. —The hospital at Gray Hawk is nearly complete. A Miss Moore, a trained nurse, and a doctor will have charge.

GRAYHAWK
Gray Hawk, Jan. 31.—Joel Begley has employed many hands this week to build a new house. It is to be erected near by his old home which is occupied by J. B. Bingham. —L. J. Robinson has just completed putting up about one hundred rods of wire fencing which adds greatly to the appearance of his farm. —W. H. Tinscher and Allen Johnson of Laurel County have been visiting with Mrs. Lawrence Tinscher this week. —Jas. L. Tinscher of Lancaster is among old friends and relatives, shaking hands and having a good time. —Miss Belle Engle is paying her sister and brother of Berea a visit. —The Misses Florence, Daisy and Edna Engle visited Miss Lola Bingham. —Green Hayes' children, who have been ill, are improving rapidly.

PARROT
Parrot, Feb. 1.—Married, Jan. 18th, at the home of the bride, Miss Oma Tinscher to Mr. Bill Cunagin. The bride is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grant Tinscher of this place. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Link Cunagin of Dees. The writer wishes them a long and prosperous life. —Married, Jan. 23rd, at the home of the bride, Miss Pearl Cornett to Mr. David Gabbard, both of this place. —Wm. A. Hayes of Richmond is at this place for the purpose of repairing the stove dresser. —Rev. Hacker will preach at Letter Box the first Saturday and Sunday in Feb. —Levi Gabbard is able to be out again. —Andrew Gabbard of near Annville was visiting relatives at this place last week. —The merchants are scarce of goods on account of high water. —John Hurley was visiting home folks, Saturday and Sunday. —Geo. Hillard of Isaac was at this place Sunday. —Rosa Price is staying with her sister of Isaacs, this week.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

ORLANDO
Orlando, Feb. 1.—Miss Bertie Grey who had been very ill with the dreadful disease, consumption, died Friday night. She leaves many relatives and friends to mourn her loss. —Frank Singleton of Winchester is with home folks this week. —The Misses Mary Slocum and Myrtle Mason attended Sunday School at Cave, Sunday. —Miss Jimma Adams of Mt. Vernon was called here this week to see her mother, Mrs. Hettie Mason. —Miss M. T. Singleton got in a nice supply of ladies' hats this week. —Jerry Laswell has moved to Pine Hill. People were very sorry to give up such good neighbors. —Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Head spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Proctor. —A protracted meeting will begin at Maple Grove, Sunday night, conducted by Rev. Dillard Parker and others.

DISPUTANTA
Disputanta, Feb. 1.—W. S. Shearer has sold 3,000 staves to a Mr. Hayes of Berea. —Wm. Mullins had a clearing last Thursday and got a nice lot of work done. —Our new spoke factory has been in operation several days. —The telephone line is being extended from O. M. Payne's store to Wildie. —Feb. 1st and 2nd are regular meeting days at Clear Creek. —Charley Drow and Oscar Owens made a business trip to Berea today. —Bert Martin of Scaffold Cane was on Davis Branch one day this

week on business. —We hope the next story in The Citizen will be as good as the Lumberlost Girl. It was the best ever.

CLIMAX

Climax, Jan. 30. —The continuous rains have done damage to farms and fencing along the water courses. —Several of the boys left our place last Sunday for the West Virginia Coal Mines. —William Northern, who has been ill so long with rheumatism, is getting about again. —J. H. Chasteen sold a good mule the other day. Corn is selling at 60 cents per bu. and hogs are about 6 cents per pound at Climax now. —Grant Smith has an infant child very sick with pneumonia. —Grant York has four children ill with croup and gripe. Dr. Lewis is the attending physician. —James Sexton was at Wildie today

MADISON COUNTY

WHITES STATION

Whites Station, Feb. 1.—We are having cold weather here now. —John Cochran made a business trip to Richmond, Tuesday. —Mrs. John Williams of this place gave a party, Friday night. —Andrew Cochran has been on the sick list this week. —Dillard Anderson and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Brown. —Jack Clark killed a nice fat hog the other day. —Mrs. Leo Barclay visited in Berea, Thursday. —Miss Nannie Ballard is visiting Miss Lucie Cochran. —Mrs. Tine Roberts and her daughter, Mrs. Charley Evans, visited Mrs. Jack Clark last Thursday and Friday. —Mrs. Oliver Maupin spent last Tuesday with Aunt Mary Cochran. —William Ritter gave a party Friday night. —The infant daughter of Mr.

in a nice stock of goods. We now have three stores at this place. —L. C. Powell of Sand Gap spent a few days with his parents at this place. —Mr. James Frazier of Richmond spent Saturday and Sunday with Jno. Webb.

CLAY COUNTY

BURNING SPRINGS

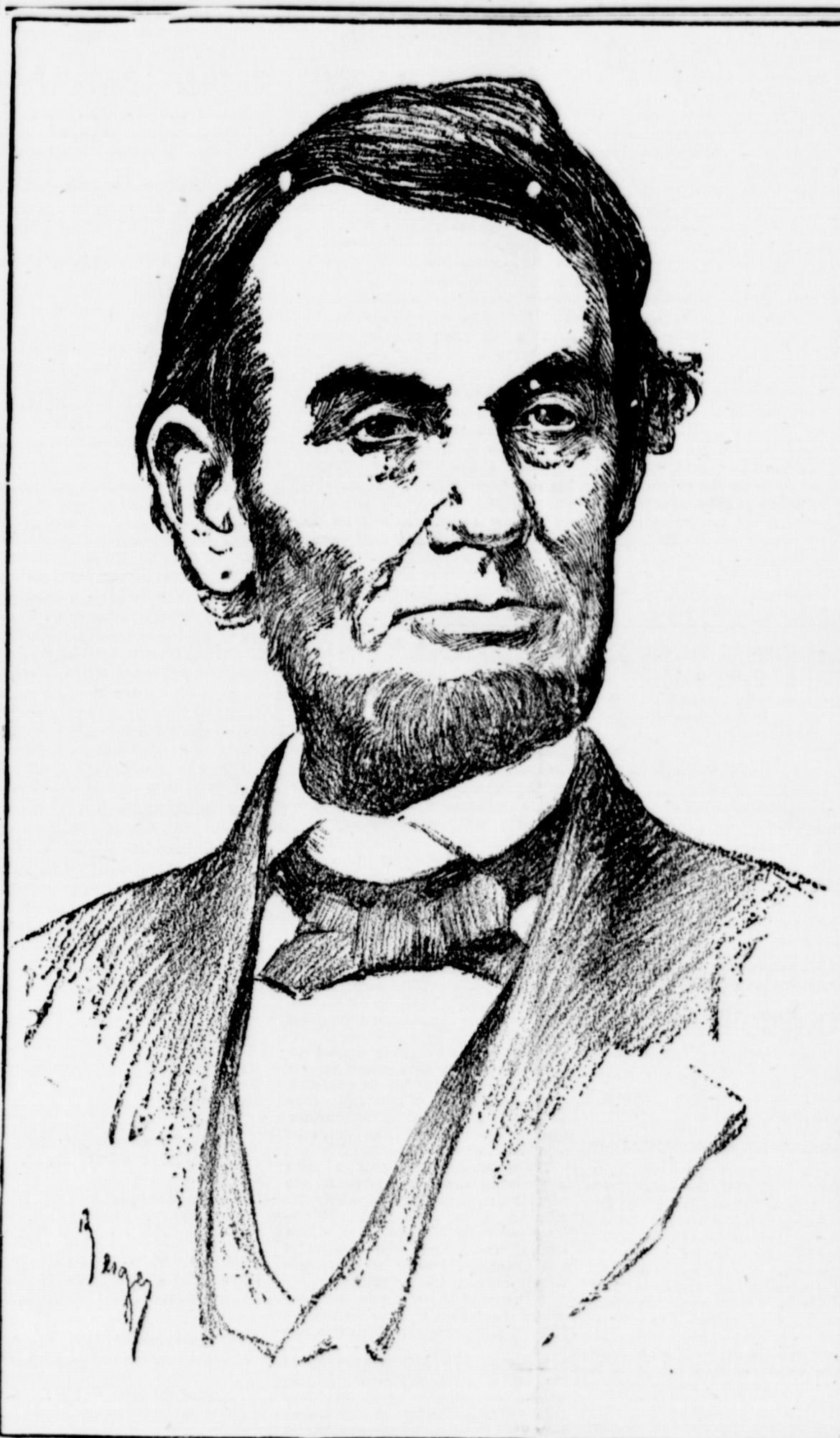
Burning Springs, Jan. 31.—Roy, son of Dr. Hornsby who has been in Hamilton for some time, returned to visit his parents. —The young people's Sunday School class was delightfully entertained by their teacher, Mas Haagen, at her home last Friday night. —The Cooking Class of our school gave their school mates a dinner which showed considerable skill in that department. There were delicious light rolls, pies, crullers, baked beans, etc. —Dr. H. Hornsby had the misfortune of cutting his fingers badly while making a hay frame. —W. H. Carmack, the drummer, is at home this week. —Miss Lucy Rice is visiting friends at Datha. —Mrs. Grant Estridge is sick. —Mrs. Dr. Hornsby is suffering very much from an attack of rheumatism. —The Misses Helen Murray and Ida Pennington have gone to Oneida to attend the Baptist Institute. —Robert Lunsford

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

**Economizes Butter, Flour,
Eggs; makes the food more
appetizing and wholesome**

**The only Baking Powder made
from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar**



February 12, the 104th Anniversary of Lincoln's Birth

on business. —Peter Leger is on the sick list at present. —William Leger, son of Peter Leger, died a few days ago.

GAULEY

Gauley, Jan. 30.—W. M. Mobley was in Mt. Vernon, West Virginia, on business. —Mrs. J. O. Henson of Lenoir was with her niece, Mrs. Clarence Howard, Sunday. —Bill and Bob Bullock returned to Boston after spending a month with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bullock. —Mr. and Mrs. Dan M. Ponder spent last week with Mrs. Ponder's mother, Mrs. Martha Mullins. —J. C. Bullock was in Pine Hill on business, Wednesday. —Clarence Howard is able to be out again. —Misses Margaret and Nannie Bond spent Sunday with their grandfather, J. C. Bullock. —Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Ponder visited W. M. Mobley, Sunday. —Mrs. Jackie Ponder visited Mrs. Harrison Ponder, Sunday. —Miss Bessie Collins spent Sunday with Miss

Will Smith has been on the sick list, but is improving. —There was preaching at this place, Sunday and Sunday night. Rev. Hopper conducted the services. —Mrs. Buck Johnson visited her daughter last Sunday. —The Ladies' Aid Society met Thursday afternoon as usual at Mrs. Pott's home. —Mrs. Lucie Ritter spent last Tuesday with Mrs. Buck Johnson. —How many enjoyed the story of the Lumberlost Girl? I for one.

KINGSTON

Kingston, Feb. 3.—Green Durham and Geo. Moody have purchased John Buchanan's farm at \$75 per acre. Mr. Buchanan will leave the first of March for Missouri. —Willie Mundy purchased a new buggy last week. —Miss Proctor Yates will begin school here, Monday. —Miss Verla far made a business trip to Berea, Wednesday. —George Poff, who has been very sick for some time, is slowly improving. —Tom Adams is getting

of Laurel Creek has moved on a farm near Hamilton, O. —Miss Lily Baker was recently married to Millard Allen. They will locate in Boone County.

OWSLEY COUNTY

EARNSTVILLE

Earnstville, Jan. 27.—The roads are extremely bad here now. —S. P. Caudill of Travelers Rest while out on a drumming trip was taken sick, and compelled to come home last Wednesday. His brother went out for him, Friday and Saturday. He is much better and will go on the road today. —J. T. Gray and Richard Ward have just returned from Cartersville where they have been visiting relatives. —Husten Brandenburg is visiting friends and relatives in Ohio. —Mrs. Kate Gray will start this week to Midway to see her sister who has tuberculosis. —G. B. Caudill from Stanton was here last week on business. —J. B. Peters has joined the I. O. F. of Travelers Rest. —The

Societies of Welfare Knights for young men and boys and Welfare Sisters for girls, which were organized by S. A. Caudill, Oct. 16, 1912, at Bradshaw School are progressing finely. The Welfare Knights have about 25 members and Welfare Sisters about 21. The Societies have done much to unite their members as great friends and to elevate their moral character. —The English Co. was damaged about fifteen hundred dollars by the high waters washing their trestles out under their dinky railroad. —S. A. Caudill is going to Beattyville today on business.

CONKLING

Conkling, Jan. 30. —The weather continues fine. —The farmers in this vicinity are performing the work of spring time. —H. M. Anderson of this place attended the wedding of Willie Thomas and Miss Dolly Carmack, Sunday. —Tom Holcomb will soon move into the house vacated by Wm. Blake on Mrs. Emily McCollum's place. —Miss Maud Anderson visited relatives at Booneville and Cross Roads this week. —Miss Fannie Wilson is attending school at Island City. —Mrs. John Wilson visited her brother, James Kelly, at Island City, Sunday. —The Misses Mary McCollum, Addie Wilson and Maude and Kate Anderson visited Mrs. Vina Williams, Sunday afternoon. —Mrs. Gid Blake sold a couple of home-made blankets to J. Wilson for five dollars. —The little infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charlie McCollum, who has been dangerously ill with pneumonia, we are glad to say, is improving. —Silas Moore who has been down with typhoid fever in Georgia has returned to his home. —While it is sad to think of the writer, we shall be much pleased to read the new story that is coming out.

ESTILL COUNTY

LOCUST BRANCH

Locust Branch, Feb. 1.—Mr. Virgil Bicknell and family visited friends and relatives of this place last week. —H. S. Bicknell is having his oak timber cut into saw logs. He will move a saw mill on his place in the spring and will have his logs cut into cross ties. —Dougan Marcum bought a milk cow from Jim Bicknell last week for forty dollars. —Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Kindred have been on the sick list this week. —Clark Johnson sold a coon hide the other day for two dollars. —Alice Revin, who has been sick for two weeks, is no better.

LAUREL COUNTY

VIVA

Viva, Jan. 30.—F. C. Jones was in London last week on business. —Mrs. Nannie Miller is very sick at this writing. —Miss Etta Jones was the guest of the Misses Mary and Addie Warner of London, Saturday and Sunday. —James Clark and wife of Burning Springs spent Friday night at F. C. Jones' on their way home from Florida. —Several boys and girls from this place are attending school at East Bernstadt. —The men will shut down for a while on account of so much water.

GARRARD COUNTY

PAINT LICK

Paint Lick, Feb. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. James Hudson and four children of Overton, Nebraska, visited with their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Cabard, from Thursday until Saturday. —Mike Jennings and Miss D. S. VanWinkle of this place were married, Wednesday night, at Richmond. The young couple left immediately for Danville, Ill. —Bluford Jennings and wife moved into Steve Holcomb's house, recently vacated by Will Renfro's family. —Mrs. Stella Smith and baby, Edward, of Mansfield, Ill., came last Thursday for a two weeks visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Baker. —Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Soper were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Baker, Sunday. —Davie Bowlen, who was seriously hurt at Berea a few weeks ago, is slowly improving. —Mrs. Rachel Duck is going to make

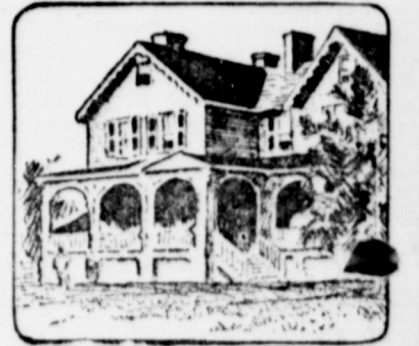
her future home at Junction City, after Feb. 4th. —May Ponder will soon have his house ready to move to. —James Pickard bought a nice Jersey cow in Lancaster, Monday, for \$67.50. —Bluford Jennings and wife visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Allen, at Cartersville, Saturday and Sunday.

ALWAYS NEAR CAPITAL

**Lincoln Never Had Complete Rest
During Civil War.**

Unpretentious House, a Cottage in the Soldiers' Home Grounds, Where He Spent the Hot Months, Still is Object of Reverent Interest.

While our recent national chief executives have fled from Washington and its summer heat and moved to cool summer capitals, as, for instance, Buzzards Bay, Oyster Bay and Beverly, Lincoln in his day was forced ever to remain on guard in the nation's capital the year through. During his four troublous years in Washington he took no vacation and his summer residence was within easy ride of the seat of government. The Anderson cottage, in the soldiers' home grounds, was his summer home, and it was here, guarded by a company of cavalry, that he lived while handling the reins of government through the Civil war. He rode to the White House every day and returned at night, the hour more often than not being late. His simplicity of taste was such that he would gladly have ridden without escort, but the secretary of war, the trenchant Stanton, insisted on the cavalry escort, for the president's safety. Lincoln said he did not want it; he "couldn't hear himself think" with the soldiers clattering along beside, before and behind him. But with his usual complaisance in what he deemed non-essentials, he yielded. Sometimes he rode horseback, accompanied by the escort. At times he was called on to make a sudden journey from his cottage to the White House. One such call was on the receipt of news of the reverse at Chickamauga. Lincoln mounted his horse and rode



Lincoln's Summer Home.

is the moonlight to the White House, to take up the task of organizing the means of ultimate triumph out of what looked like defeat.

Visitors to Washington today look at the summer home of Lincoln with reverent interest. It is about four miles from the White House, to the north, and though tall buildings lie between it and the heart of the city, a little vista has been kept open through which may be seen from the grounds the dome of the Capitol.



JOHN W. LANGLEY.
Congressman from Tenth District of Kentucky.